The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1895. NO. 42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9 45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 9.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixe No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 3		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 3		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	4 36
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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A WINTER SIGN.

I know that winter's coming, now—
Not by the barren trees,
Nor yet the schoolboy's ruddy brow,
Bared to the bracing breeze.
I know it comes with rapid stride,
For, with a startling roar,
Calls grandpa, from the chimney side:
"Will someone shut that door?"

My timid neighbor makes a call,
As in the warmer days,
And through the dust of memory's hall
Our conversation strays;
She pauses, ere she passes out,
To have "just one word more"—
When bellows grandpa's angry shout:
"Why don't you shut the door?"

My minister comes tripping in,
With eyes that sadly roll,
To talk of all the arts of sin
That sorely press the soul;
Yet ere one stealthy foot hath trod
Upon the parlor floor,
Hath grandpa started from his nod,
And yelled: "Oh, shut the d-o-o-r!"

Though other polar signs may fall
To warn of coming storm,
And e'en the scattered showering hail
Melt in the sunlight warm—
Away with doubt! I know full well
The season's here once more,
When paralyzed by grandpa's yell:
"Why don't you shut the d-o-o-r?"

I censure not his harmless rage,
By chilling senses tost,
Upon whose head the hand of age
Hath traced eternal frost,
I know 'twill be a lovely dream
Upon time's dreary shore,
When only memory hears him scream:
"Why don't you shut the d-o-o-r?"

—*J. H. Mackley.*

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Long ago Mongolia was not a part of the Chinese empire, as it is to-day, and the Hiungnu ancestors of the Mongolians were China's most terrible enemy. So this great wall was stretched along the border between China and Mongolia in order to keep out the formidable invaders from the north. It is probably the only instance in history where the precise boundary between two countries was for ages marked by a stone wall. The wall, or its ruins, may still be traced from the Gulf of Laiotung, at the northern extremity of the Yellow Sea, far over the plains and mountains, nearly to the western limit of China proper.

It was a colossal work and ranks with the Grand Canal of China and the Pyramids of Egypt as among the most stupendous of human achievements. It had a length of over 2,000 miles, counting various sinuosities and the double and triple walls built in a few places, notably to the north of the provinces of Pechili and Shansi. When we consider that this wall had an average height of about 30 feet and a mean width of about 22 feet, and that it is supposed to have contained about 160,000,000 cubic meters of solid masonry, we may gain some slight idea of the enormous labor involved in its construction. But it did not take a very great many years to build it. The Emperor Chi Hoangti was sure he needed that wall when he began the great work twenty-one centuries ago. It cost as much in human life and treasure as a great war, and cost all the more because so much haste was made to erect it. Several hundred thousand men are believed to have perished while they were at work on the wall, which was to be at once a protection against their country's enemies and a memorial of their martyrdom.

A great many writers have spoken of this wall as a pure waste of human energy. This is a mistake. It is certain that the wall was worth, to ancient China, far more than it ever cost her. From a military point of view it proved to be of prime importance. There is no doubt that for some centuries the hordes of Mongolia were stopped in their war expiditions at the foot of this wall, which marked the southern edge of their land; for the wall was nothing more or less than an immense fortification, the greatest the world ever saw, and there were plenty of Chinese soldiers to man it. Scattered all along the top of the wall were sentinels within communicating distance of one another, and no enemy could approach without these sentinels signaling the fact all along the frontier. Every gate in the wall had its garrison and every mountain pass through which the wall was built had its military camp. Towns were built and agriculture developed along the wall in order to supply the needs of the soldiers, and this fact in itself was a protectien to China, as it increased the density of population along the frontier. For fourteen centuries the wall helped to protect the empire from its northern foes. Then came the great conqueror of Asia, Genghis Khan, who forced the mighty rampart China had reared, and from that day the wall ceased forever to be of any strategic value. For long stretches the wall has now almost entirely disappeared. Millions of tons of material have been torn from it to serve the purposes of the near-by inhabitants. The mere wear and tear of the ages alone would have toppled much of it in ruins. The time was when it was a crime punishable with death to so much as scratch it with a pin. Yet it is doubtful if to-day much of the original wall is left. What is now seen of it is the patchwork of the centuries during the time when the wall was China's great bulwark to the north.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Russian Aristocracy.

Russia possesses 650,000 nobles, without counting 350,000 whose titles are not hereditary. Among the Russian nobility there are many of foreign origin. The Russian social code recognizes four categories or estates (soslovia), that is to say, nobles, preists, town dwellers and peasants. The character of employment distinguishes these classes from one another. Each is dependent upon the Czar for all its privileges, and the Emperor has absolute power to change the condition of his subjects from a high to a low estate. None of these classes possess either a historical, political, or a social individuality. The Russian aristocracy is deprived of political importance and can not boast of such chivalrous qualities as distinguished the French nobles. For the present it lacks sufficient good sense or education to play any part in public life. For Russian aristocrats all desire to be considered as direct descendants of the Boyars, and thus get a position of social superiority. Their ambition goes no higher. The Boyars, like the feudal Western land owners, are the descendants of the men who of old composed the Russian Prince's army. The members of Russian aristocracy have in great part retained their places at the court, so that there can be encountered most of all the old historic names. Children of both sexes inherit the titles of their parents. The Russian aristocracy is distinguished by overweening pride and haughtiness, and at the same time there is often united to this, in a bizarre contrast, a certain snobbishness. Access to the circles of high society is very difficult. It is only possible to penetrate them if well born and well connected.—*Chicago Times.*

More Pathetic than Humorous.

An aged couple living near Brazil, Ind., who had devoted their three score and ten years to rural life and the making of a farm, sold their possessions for the snug sum of $16,000. When the purchaser called with a notary to close up the deal by taking the deed of title, the husband having signed and passed it to his wife, she positively refused to sign without a consideration, saying that she had spent her life in making the farm and had never realized anything she could call her own, and now was her opportunity. The husband failed to satisfy her and secure her signature. Then the purchaser asked to know what she would take and sign the deed, fearful that she would be beyond his inclination to comply. After a good deal of hesitancy she said she thought she ought to have $2, which he promptly handed her, and she signed the title. She turned over the silver dollars time and time again, laughing over her good luck. She said: "Well, well, this is the first money I have ever had in my life that I could call my own, and spend it as I may wish to do to suit myself.

An Echo of the Battle of Pea Ridge.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

William Jones, an old and well-known citizen of Delano, in Madison county, had a rather exciting adventure on the morning of December 4. He, with his son William, had been making a tour of five or six counties east of this in a two horse wagon, and on their return they camped for the night on Pea Ridge battlefield. On arising in the morning they made a big log fire and were waiting for their breakfast when a tremendous explosion took place. A chunk of wood struck the old gentleman on the head knocking him down, while at the same instant a larger stick from the campfire struck the younger man on the shoulders. Daylight revealed a hole six or eight inches deep, where a 10 or 12 pound Parrot shell had reposed under ground ever since the battle fought March 7 and 8, 1862, nearly 32 years ago. With the exception of a dent in the tire of the wagon and a broken felloe no further damage was done, and after catching the horses that had ran away, the old gentleman gathered up a few pieces of the shell for mementoes and proceeded on his journey.

Huge Hail Stones.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe includes the following among his notes in the *Weather Review* for July: On June 3 a tornado passed northeastward through the counties of Harney, Grant, and Union, in eastern Oregon. The most novel feature attending the disturbance was the hail. It is stated that the formation was more in the nature of sheets of ice than simple hailstones. The sheets of ice averaged three to four inches square and from three-fourths of an inch to one and a half inches in thickness. They had a smooth surface, and in falling gave the impression of a vast field or sheet of ice suspended in the atmosphere, and suddenly broken into fragments about the size of the palm of the hand. During the progress of the tornado at Long Creek a piano was taken up and carried about a hundred yards.

New Process of Treating Gold Ores.

A new method for separating gold from its ores has recently been introduced in the mining districts of Wyoming. The crushed ore is heated to a state of incandescence and quenched in a bath of cold water. As each red hot particle falls into the water, enough steam is instantly generated to shatter it, and any glaze or film is therefore ruptured. The particles of gold are thus broken down to a remarkably fine state and are rendered very brittle. The gold is clean and shining and quite free from any coating of oxide. This method makes it unnessary to crush the ore very finely, and in addition the output of the mine is greatly increased.

BANK BOOKKEEPING.

A Perfect System Never Has and May Never Be Developed.

The cashier of a prominent up town bank says that such a thing as a perfect system of bookkeeping has never been devised and probably never will be. "When you think of it," he said, "bookkeeping is simply a question of mental ingenuity. What one brain can devise in the way of safeguards another brain can usually undo, speaking in a general way. The daily papers in condemning the banks because of the moderate salaries paid to bookkeepers overlook a very important fact. The banks pay the market rates to expert bookkeepers, which are anywhere from $1,800 to $2,200 a year. An almost unlimited number of men can be obtained at these figures, and paying more money would not make the banks a bit safer, for the simple reason that men of strong mental powers, great business capacity and unswerving integrity are not, as a rule, content to be mechanical bookkeepers in large institutions. I do not, of course, mean to disparage bookkeepers in any way.

"The point is that the men who make good bookkeepers are unimaginative, reliable and steady going persons, who are not influenced by great ambition, and who do not aspire to lofty places. It is not required of a bookkeeper that he shall have very high mental qualifications as bookkeeping is now conducted in our big institutions. Each man has a stipulated amount of work of a stereotyped nature to do. He has of course enough ingenuity to swindle, if he chooses to do so. Anybody who believes that a perfect system of bookkeeping can be devised must also believe that it would be impossible to counterfeit money. The Bank of England has been held up as a marvel for many years, and yet it is no secret that that institution was swindled in the most complete manner for many years before it was found out. The most important and conservative commercial agencies and financial institutions in this city and London have lost money through their employees, and the Credit Lyonnaise, in France, where bookkeeping is said to have been carried to the very highest point of safety, was completely upset by a number of clerks two years ago, who had no difficulty whatever in hoodwinking the experts and pocketing the bank's money."—New York Sun.

JUDAISM AND HYGIENE.

The Mosaic Law Has Given the Hebrew Race Vigor and Hardihood.

It is indeed not a little singular that Christianity, in taking from Judaism its highest spiritual conception, should so have slighted the wonderful body of hygienic science which the Mosaic law embodies. The explanation, however, probably is that Christianity undertook to deal with the matters supernatural, while Judaism, whether ancient or modern, is concerned only with mundane affairs. As Lucien Wolf admits, Judaism is really a sort of positivism. Its aim is the attainment of happiness in this world, whereas Christianity is chiefly concerned about happiness in the world to come. But precisely because Judaism agrees with Herbert Spencer, in relegating supernatural speculation to the realm of the unknowable, the intensity of its worldly philosophy is the greater.

The wisdom and energy of the Jews, in fact, have been centered for years upon the re-enforcement and protection of all their natural forces. And thus it is that they anticipated the riper results of sanitary science, while still the hanging gardens of Babylon were a world's wonder, and while, from the temple of Belus, Chaldean priests charted the heavens and calculated the occultations of the stars. This Mosaic law, so despised of the gentiles, has given to the Hebrew race that vigor and hardihood which have brought it safely again and again through persecutions that must have rooted out weaker people, and today, when the foremost savants of the nineteenth century are painfully searching out the genesis of disease and laboriously devising remedies, the immunity of the Jews in the midst of pestilence once more indicates the reason of their survival and emphasizes the triumph of their sanitary system.

No other race has been willing to accept such a discipline, and no other race, therefore, exhibits similar vitality and exemption from epidemic diseases. Modern teachers of hygiene insist always upon the observance of system in these matters, and they have reason, for the Hebrew race is a pregnant example of the power of hygienic and dietary laws, applied with unremitting vigor from generation to generation.—Minneapolis Times.

How He Got Blind.

Tramp—Please help the blind.

Passerby—How did you become blind?

Tramp—Looking for work, sir.—Dallas Times-Herald.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SERIES OF ROUND THE WORLD SERMONS TO THE PRESS.

Subject: "Ceylon, the Isle of Palms."

TEXT: "The ships of Tarshish first."—Isaiah lx., 9.

The Tarshish of my text by many commentators is supposed to be the island of Ceylon, upon which the seventh sermon of the round the world series lands us. Ceylon was called by the Romans Tapobrane. John Milton called it "Golden Chersonese." Moderns have called Ceylon "the isle of palms," "the isle of flowers," "the pearl drop on the brow of India," "the isle of jewels," "the island of spice," "the show place of the universe," "the land of hyacinth and ruby." In my eyes, for scenery, it appeared to be a mixture of Yosemite and Yellowstone Park. All Christian people want to know more of Ceylon, for they have a long while been contributing for its evangelization. As our ship from Australia approached this island there hovered over it clouds thick and black as the superstitions which have hovered here for centuries, but the morning sun was breaking through like the gospel light which is to scatter the last cloud of moral gloom. The sea lay along the coast calm as the eternal purposes of God toward all islands and continents. We swing into the harbor of Colombo, which is made by a breakwater built at vast expense. As we floated into it the water is black with boats of all sizes and manned by people of all colors, but chiefly Tamils and Cingalese.

There are two things I want most to see on this island: A heathen temple with its devotees in idolatrous worship and an audience of Cingalese addressed by a Christian missionary. The entomologist may have his capture of brilliant insects, and the sportsman his tent adorned with antler of red deer and tooth of wild boar, and the painter his portfolio of gorge 3000 feet down and of days dying on evening pillows of purple cloud etched with fire, and the botanist his camp full of orchids and crowfoots and gentians and valerian and lotus. I want most to find out the moral and religious triumphs, how many wounds have been healed, how many sorrows comforted, how many entombed nations resurrected. Sir William Baker, the famous explorer and geographer, did well for Ceylon after his eight years' residence in this island, and Professor Ernst Heckel, the professor from Jena, did well when he swept these waters and rummaged these hills and took home for future inspection the insects of this tropical air. And forever honored be such work, but let all that is sweet in rhythm and graphic on canvas and imposing in monument and immortal in memory be brought to tell the deeds of those who were heroes and heroines for Christ's sake.

Many scholars have supposed that this island of Ceylon was the original garden of Eden where the snake first appeared on reptilian mission. There are reasons for belief that this was the site where the first homestead was opened and destroyed. It is so near the equator that there are not more than twelve degrees of Fahrenheit difference all the year round. Perpetual foliage, perpetual fruit and all styles of animal life prosper. What luxuriance and abundance and superabundance of life! What styles of plumage do not the birds sport! What styles of scale do not the fishes reveal! What styles of song do not the groves have in their libretto!

Here on the roadside and clear out on the beach of the sea stands the cocoanut tree saying: "Take my leaves for shade. Take the juice of my fruit for delectable drink. Take my saccharine for sugar. Take my fiber for the cordage of your ships. Take my oil to kindle your lamps. Take my wood to fashion your cups and pitchers. Take my leaves to thatch your roofs. Take my smooth surface on which to print your books. Take my 30,000,000 trees covering 500,000 acres and with the exportation enrich the world. I will wave in your fans and spread abroad in your umbrellas. I will vibrate in your musical instruments. I will be the scrubbing brushes on your floors."

Here also stands the palm tree saying: "I am at your disposal. With these arms I fed your ancestors 150 years ago, and with these same arms I will feed your descendants 150 years from now. I defy the centuries!"

Here also stands the nutmeg tree saying: "I am ready to spice your beverages and enrich your puddings and with my sweet dust make insipid things palatable."

Here also stands the coffee plant saying: "With the liquid boiled from my berry I stimulate the nations morning by morning."

Here also stands the tea plant saying: "With the liquid boiled from my leaf I soothe the world's nerves and stimulate the world's conversation evening by evening."

Here stands the cinchona saying: "I am the foe of malaria. In all climates my bitterness is the slaughter of fevers."

What miracles of productiveness on these islands! Enough sugar to sweeten all the world's beverages, enough bananas to pile all the world's fruit baskets, enough rice to mix all the world's puddings, enough cocoanut to powder all the world's cakes, enough flowers to garland all the world's beauty.

But in the evening, riding through a cinnamon grove, I first tasted the leaves and bark of that condiment so valuable and delicate that transported on ships the aroma of the cinnamon is dispelled if placed near a rival bark. Of such great value is the cinnamon shrub that years ago those who injured it in Ceylon were put to death. But that which once was a jungle of cinnamon is now a park of gentlemen's residences. The long, white dwelling houses are bounded with this shrub, and all other styles of growth congregated there make a botanical garden. Doves called cinnamon doves hop among the branches, and crows, more poetically styled ravens, which never could sing, but think they can, fly across the road giving full test of their vocables. Birds which learned their chanting under the very eaves of heaven overpower all with their grand march of the tropics. The hibiscus dapples the scene with its scarlet clusters. All shades of brown and emerald and saffron and brilliance; melons, limes, magnosteens, custard apples, guavas, pineapples, jasmine so laden with aroma they have to hold fast to the wall, and begonias, gloriosas on fire and orchids so delicate other lands must keep them under conservatory, but here defiant of all weather, and flowers more or less akin to azaleas and honeysuckles and floxes and fuchsias and chrysanthemums and rhododendrons and foxgloves and pansies which dye the plains and mountains of Ceylon with heaven.

The evening hour burns incense of all styles of aromatics. The convolvulus, blue as if the sky had fallen, and butterflies spangling the air, and arms of trees sleeved with blossoms, and rocks upholstered of moss, commingling sounds and sights and odors until eye and ear and nostrils vie with each other as to which sense shall open the door to the most enchantment. A struggle between music and perfume and iridescence. Oleanders reeling in intoxication of color. Great banyan trees that have been changing their minds for centuries, each century carrying out a new plan of growth, attracted our attention and saw us pass in the year of 1894 as they saw pass the generations of 1794 and 1694. Colombo is so thoroughly embowered in foliage that if you go into one of its towers and look down upon the city of 130,000 people you cannot see a house. Oh, the trees of Ceylon! May you live to behold the morning climbing down through their branches or the evening tipping their leaves with amber and gold! I forgive the Buddhist for the worship of trees until they know of the God who made the trees. I wonder not that there are some trees in Ceylon called sacred. To me all trees are sacred. I wonder not that before one of them they burn camphor flowers and hang lamps around its branches and 100,000 people each year make pilgrimage to that tree. Worship something man must, and, until he hear of the only Being worthy of worship, what so elevating as a tree! What glory enthroned amid its foliage! What a majestic doxology spreads out in its branches! What a voice when the tempests pass through it! How it looks down upon the cradle and the grave of centuries! As the fruit of one tree unlawfully eaten struck the race with woe and the uplifting of another tree brings peace to the soul, let the woodman spare the tree and all nations honor it, if, through higher teaching, we do not, like the Ceylonese, worship it! How consolatory that when we no more walk under the tree branches on earth we may see the "tree of life which bears twelve manner of fruit and yields her fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree are for the healing of the nations!"

Two processions I saw in Ceylon within one hour, the first led by a Hindoo priest, a huge pot of flowers on his head, his face disfigured with holy lacerations and his unwashed followers beating as many discords from what are supposed to be musical instruments as at one time can be induced to enter the human ear. The procession halted at the door of the huts. The occupants came out and made obeisance and presented small contributions. In return therefor the priest sprinkled ashes upon the children who came forward, this evidently a form of benediction. Then the procession, led on by the priest, started again. More noise, more ashes, more genuflection. However keen one's sense of the ludicrous, he could find nothing to excite even a smile in the movements of such a procession. Meaningless, oppressive, squalid, filthy, sad.

Returning to our carriage, we rode on for a few moments, and we came on another procession, a kindly lady leading groups of native children, all clean, bright, happy, laughing. They were a Christian school out for exercise. There seemed as much intelligence, refinement and happiness in that regiment of young Cingalese as you would find in the ranks of any young ladies' seminary being chaperoned on their afternoon walk through Central Park, New York, or Hyde Park, London. The Hindoo procession illustrated on a small scale something of what Hindooism can do for the world. The Christian procession illustrates on a small scale something of what Christianity can do for the world. But those two processions were only fragments of two great processions ever marching across our world, the procession blasted of superstition and the procession blessed of gospel light. I saw them in one afternoon in Ceylon. They are to be seen in all nations.

Nothing is of more thrilling interest than the Christian achievements in this island. The Episcopal church was here the national church, but disestablishment has taken place, and since Mr. Gladstone's accomplishment of that fact in 1880 all denominations are on equal platform, and all are doing mighty work. America is second to no other nation in what has been done for Ceylon. Since 1816 she has had her religious agents in the Jaffna peninsula of Ceylon. The Spauldings, the Howlands, the Drs. Poor, the Saunders, and others just as good and strong have been fighting back monsters of superstition and cruelty greater than any that ever swung the tusk or roared in the jungles.

The American missionaries in Ceylon have given special attention to medical instruction and are doing wonders in driving back the horrors of heathen surgery. Cases of suffering were formerly given over to the devil worshipers and such tortures inflicted as may not be described. The patient was trampled by the feet of the medical attendants. It is only of God's mercy that there is a living mother in Ceylon. Oh, how much Ceylon needs doctors, and the medical classes of native students under the care of those who follow the example of the late Samuel Fish Green are providing them, so that all the alleviations and kindly ministries and scientific acumen that can be found in American and English hospitals will soon bless all Ceylon.

In that island are thirty-two American school, 210 Church of England schools, 234 Wesleyan schools, 234 Roman Catholic schools. Ah, the schools decide most everything! How sugggestive the incident that came to me in Ceylon. In a school under the care of the Episcopal church two boys were converted to Christ and were to be baptized. An intelligent Buddist boy said in the school, 'Let all the boys on Buddha's side come to this part of the room and all the boys on Christ's side go to the other part of the room."

All the boys except two went on Buddha's side, and when the two boys who were to be baptized were scoffed at and derided one of them yielded and retired to Buddha's side. But afterward that boy was sorry that he had yielded to the persecution, and when the day of baptism came stood up beside the boy who remained firm. Some one said to the boy who had vacillated in his choice between Buddha and Christ, "You are a coward and not fit for either side," but he replied, "I was overcome of temptation, but I repent and believe." Then both boys were baptized, and from that time the Angelican mission moved on more and more vigorously. I will not say which of all the denominations of Christians is doing the most for the evangelization of that island, but know this—Ceylon will be taken for Christ! Sing Bishop Heber's hymn:

What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft over Ceylon's isle!

Among the first places I visited was a Buddhist college, about 100 men studying to become priests gathered around the teachers. Stepping into the building where the high priest was instructing the class, we were apologetic and told him we were Americans and would like to see his mode of teaching if he had no objections, whereupon he began, doubled up as he was on a lounge, with his right hand playing with his foot. In his left hand he held a package of bamboo leaves, on which were written the words of the lesson, each student holding a similar package of bamboo leaves. The high priest first read, and then one of his students read. A group of as finely formed young men as I ever saw surrounded the instructor. The last word of each sentence was intoned. There was in the whole scene an earnestness which impressed me. Not able to understand a word of what was said, there is a book of language and intonation that is the same among all races. That the Buddhists have full faith in their religion no one can doubt. That is, in their opinion, the way to heaven. What Mohammed is to the Mohammedan, and what Christ is to the Christian, Buddha is to the Buddhist. We waited for a pause in the recitation, and then expressing our thanks retired.

Nearby is a Buddhist temple, on the altar of which before the image of Buddha are offerings of flowers. As night was coming on we came up to a Hindoo temple. First we were prohibited going farther than the outside steps, but we gradually advanced until we could see all that was going on inside. The worshipers were making obeisance. The tamtams were wildly beaten, and shrill pipes were blown, and several other instruments were in full bang and blare, and there was an indescribable hubbub and the most laborious style of worship I had ever seen or heard. The dim lights, and the jargon, and the glooms, and the flitting figures mingled for eye and ear a horror which it is difficult to shake off. All this was only suggestive of what would there transpire after the toilers of the day had ceased work and had time to appear at the temple. That such things should be supposed to please the Lord or have any power to console or help the worshipers is only another mystery in this world of mysteries. But we came away saddened with the spectacle, a sadness which did not leave us until we arrived at a place where a Christian missionary was preaching in the street to a group of natives.

I had that morning expressed a wish to witness such a scene, and here it was. Standing on an elevation, the good man was addressing the crowd. All was attention and silence and reverence. A religion of relief and joy was being commended, and the dusky faces were illumined with the sentiments of pacification and re-enforcement. It was the rose of Sharon after walking among nettles. It was the morning light after a thick darkness. It was the gospel after Hindooism.

But passing up and down the streets of Ceylon you find all styles of people within five minutes—Afghans, Kaffirs, Portuguese, Moormen, Dutch, English, Scotch, Irish, American—all classes, all dialects, all manners and customs, all styles of salaam. The most interesting thing on earth is the human race, and specimens of all branches of it confront you in Ceylon. The island of the present is a quiet and inconspicuous affair compared with what it once was. The dead cities of Ceylon were larger and more imposing than are the living cities. On this island are dead New Yorks and dead Pekings and dead Edinburghs and dead Londons. Ever and anon at the stroke of the archæologist's hammer the tomb of some great municipality flies open, and there are other buried cities that will yet respond to the explorer's pickax.

The Pompeii and Herculaneum underneath Italy are small compared with the Pompeiis and Herculaneums underneath Ceylon. Yonder is an exhumed city which was founded 500 years before Christ, standing in pomp and splendor for 1200 years. Stairways up which fifty men might pass side by side. Carved pillars, some of them fallen, some of them aslant, some of them erect. Phidiases and Christopher Wrens never heard of here, performed the marvels of sculpture and architecture. Aisles through which royal processions marched. Arches under which kings were carried. City with reservoir twenty miles in circumference. Extemporized lakes that did their cooling and refreshing for twelve centuries. Ruins more suggestive than Melrose and Kenilworth. Ceylonian Karnaks and Luxors.

Ruins retaining much of grandeur, though wars bombarded them, and time put his chisel on every block, and, more than all, vegetation put its anchors and pries and wrenches in all the crevices. Dagobas, or places where relics of saints of dieties are kept—dagobas 400 feet high and their fallen material burying precious things, for the sight of which modern curiosity has digged and blasted in vain. Procession of elephants in imitation, wrought into lustrous marble. Troops of horses in full run. Shrines, chapels, cathedrals wrecked on the mountain side. Stairs of moonstone. Exquisite scrolls rolling up more mysteries than will ever be unrolled. Over sixteen square miles the ruins of one city strewn. Thronerooms on which at different times sat 165 kings, resigning in authority they inherited. Walls that witnessed coronations, assassinations, subjugations, triumphs. Altars at which millions bowed ages before the orchestras celestial woke the sheperds with midnight overture.

When Lieutenant Skinner in 1832 discovered the site of some of these cities, he found congregated in them undisturbed assemblages of leopards, porcupines, flamingoes and pelicans; reptiles sunning themselves on the altars, prima donnas rendering ornithological chant from deserted music halls. One king restored much of the grandeur, rebuilt 1500 residences, but ruin soon resumed its scepter. But all is down—the spires down, the pillars down, the tablets down, the glory of splendid arches down. What killed those cities? Who slew the New York and London of the year 500 B. C.? Was it unhealthed with a host of plagues? Was it foreign armies laying seige? Was it whole generations weakened by their own vices? Mystery sits amid the monoliths and brick-dust, finger on lip in eternal silence, while the centuries guess and guess in vain. We simply know that genius planned those cities, and immense populations inhabited them. An eminent writer estimates that a pile of bricks in one ruin of Ceylon would be enough to build a wall ten feet high from Edinburgh to London. Sixteen hundred pillars with carved capitals are standing sentinel for ten miles.

You can judge somewhat of the size of the cities by the reservoirs that were required to slack their thirst, judging the size of the city from the size of the cup out of which it drank. Cities crowded with inhabitants—not like American or English cities, but packed together as only barbaric tribes can pack them. But their knell was sounded, their light went out. Giant trees are the only royal family now occupying those palaces. The growl of wild beasts where once the guffaw of wassail ascended. Anurajahpura and Pollonarna will never be rebuilded. Let all the living cities of the earth take warning. Cities are human, having a time to be born and a time to die. No more certainly have they a cradle than a grave. A last judgment is appointed for individuals, but cities have their last judgment in this world. They bless, they curse, they worship, they blaspheme, they suffer, they are rewarded, they are overthrown.

Preposterous! says some one, to think that any of our American or European cities which have stood so long can ever come through vice to extinction. But New York and London have not stood as long as those Ceylonese cities stood. Where is the throne outside of Ceylon on which 165 successive kings reigned for a lifefime. Cities and nations that have lived far longer than our present cities or nation have been sepulchered. Let all the great muncipalities of this and other lands ponder. It is as true now as when the psalmist wrote it and as true of cities and nations as of individuals, "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish."

Aid For Nebraska.

The great sympathy that is felt for the unfortunate people of Nebraska, who are suffering from cold and hunger, is taking practical shape, and a trainload of provisions will be sent from the South to them. Ex-Governor Northen, of Georgia, has agreed to head the movement, with a view of concentrating at Atlanta all the contributions that are made and making up there the full train for shipment West. The receiver of the Georgia and South Florida Railroad wires that his road will contribute a carload of corn and handle free all contributions that may be made along the line of the road. In many parts of Nebraska the corn crop never grew higher than six inches and had no more nourishment in it than sage brush. The stock has either perished or been driven out of the State to save them from starvation, and the greatest destitution prevails.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 20.

Lesson Text: "Christ the Bread of Life," John vi., 25-35—Golden Text: John vi., 31—Commentary.

25. "And when they found Him on the other side of the sea they said unto Him, Rabbi, when camest Thou hither?" After the feeding of the 5000 He sent the disciples away in a ship toward Capernaum, while He Himself went into a mountain alone. The wind blew hard, and the disciples toiled all the night. Then in the morning watch He came walking on the sea and stilled their fears with: "It is I. Be not afraid." They received Him and immediately the ship was at the land, a picture possibly of the present condition of things both in reference to the church and Israel and the consummation in reference to both when He shall come in the morning. The next day many people crossed by boat to Capernaum, looking for Jesus, and here begins our lesson.

26. "Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily I say unto you, ye seek Me not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled." The double verily is found only in this gospel and some twenty-five times. Each one is surely worthy of double attention, for it is literally "amen, amen."

27. "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you, for Him hath God the Father sealed." Food and raiment, which most people think so much of, are given a wholly secondary place by the Lord, who exhorts all to seek first His kingdom and righteousness, giving the assurance that thus all other things shall be added (Math. vi. 33). This eternal life is the gift of God (Rom. vi., 23) and is none other than Jesus Himself, who becomes life eternal to all who will receive Him.

28. "Then said they unto Him, What shall we do that we might work the works of God?" There seems to be a tendency in the natural mind to want to do something to obtain life. Consider the question of the lawyer and the rich young ruler in Luke x., 25; xviii., 18, and how the Lord led one to consider his inability to keep the law, and the other his unwillingness to follow Jesus because of the cost. Man, because of his inherent sinfulness and selfishness, is unable to attain to the only standard which God has set up, and when he sees himself as he is he no longer asks, What shall I do? as if he had the power to do anything.

29. "Jesus answered and said unto them, This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent." In chapter i., 12, we have believing defined as receiving. Therefore we understand the Lord to say in this verse of our lesson that the one thing required by God is that we receive Him whom God hath sent. It is written in I John v., 12, "He that hath the Son at life and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." Therefore it is clear that the one essential is to have life, and this can be had only by receiving Christ.

30. "They said, therefore, unto Him, What sign showest Thou, then, that we may see and believe Thee? What dost Thou work?" This sounds strange as coming from those who had seen Him feed more than 5000 people by a miracle on the day previous, but was simply a proof of the truth of what He had said—that they sought Him simply because they had been fed, and not because they were interested in the miracle. There are many people to-day who are religious and moral and interested somewhat in holy things who still ask, How can I be sure that Jesus is God? Where is the convincing proof? So that it seems hopeless to try to do anything with or for those who are not willing simply to believe, and thus receive Him.

31. "Our fathers did eat manna in the desert, as it is written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat." So they turn back to Moses and the manna, as if Moses had given the manna in the wilderness, not knowing perhaps that Jesus had already said, "Had ye believed Moses ye would have believed Me, for he wrote of Me" (John v., 46). Oh, if their eyes had only been opened to see that the one who delivered from Egypt, who divided the sea, who gave the manna, who brought the water from the rock, was actually in their midst ready to be their Saviour! But while they searched the Scriptures they knew not Him of whom they spake.

32. "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven, but My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven." They were intent upon contrasting man with man, just like those who now see only the human instrument and talk continually of this preacher or that preacher and this one's views or that one's views, instead of seeing God and considering Him as the giver of every good and perfect gift. Moses would have had them see God, and Jesus would have them see God, and so with every true disciple of Jesus now. He that seeketh honor for himself is not of God.

33. "For the bread of God is He which cometh down from heaven and giveth life unto the world." What an expressive symbol of Christ is bread! He is light and life; He is the vine, and the door, and the good shepherd, but as bread we think of His death and resurrection, and how we must actually receive Him as truly as we receive bread for our daily life. He must become part of our very being, as the bread becomes part of our very body, and we must continually feed upon Him, even as He says in verse 57, "As the living Father hath sent Me, and I live by the Father, so he that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me."

34. "Then said they unto Him, Lord, evermore give us this bread." Like the woman at the well who said, "Sir, give me this water," not thinking of anything beyond the natural bread or water for the body. The natural man cannot discern spiritual things, for they are foolishness unto him (I Cor. ii., 14). There is a hunger and thirst in people's souls for a something, they know not what, which will satisfy, but they turn to anything and everything rather than to Him who only can satisfy the souls which He has made.

35. "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to Me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst." He is the fountain of life, the fountain of living waters (Ps. xxxvi., 9; Jer. ii., 13), and the only bread which can save and satisfy the soul. He came from heaven; the Father sent Him; He loved me and gave Himself for me; He gives Himself to me, and I receive Him, and He is mine. He says I have everlasting life, and no power can pluck me out of His hand (verse 47; chapter x, 28). I believe in Him and am glad and find in Him increasing soul satisfaction every day.—Lesson Helper.

The Debt of the Canadian Dominion.

The public accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, have been printed. The gross debt of the Dominion has been increased by $8,300,000, and the net debt by $4,502,000. The amount of the gross debt at the close of the fiscal year was $308,348,023, and the amount of the net debt $246,183,029.

"WORK OR BREAD!"

A Mob of Starving Newfoundlanders Calls on a Warship Commander.

A mob of the unemployed, carrying a banner inscribed "Work or bread!" paraded the streets of St. John's, Newfoundland, then called on the captain of the British warship Tourmaline to know if he would fire on them if they broke open the stores and took food.

The Tourmaline is housed for the winter in the upper part of the harbor. The crowd filled the pier. By a coincidence about one hundred fully armed marines and seamen out for exercise returned to the ship, marching through the assemblage and quickly repressing any idea of forcible entry of stores.

There were between three and four thousand, and hunger was written in the faces of all. The captain of the Tourmaline, Sir Richard Poore, demanded to know what the crowd wanted, and directed that representatives be sent aboard to state their grievances.

Three delegates were sent to the ship and stated their case. The bank failures occurred four weeks ago, and nearly every large employer of labor suspended the same day. Nearly every man in the crowd had been idle all that time.

Their families are starving, they have no coal or provisions, diphtheria, scarlatina and kindred diseases are making their appearance among their children, and they have no chance of obtaining employment before spring.

They pointed to the stores and warehouses filled with food and demanded why they should starve when food was to be had.

Captain Poore promised that he would see no man starve, although he would allow no rioting. He counselled them to be patient twenty-four hours more. He would write to the Government and also to the Governor.

Bread Riots at St. John's.

The crowd of unemployed workingmen who paraded the streets of St. John's, New Foundland, and later visited the captain of the warship Tourmaline and made a statement to him as to their condition demanding work or bread, resumed their demonstration next day. The crowd, largely increased in numbers, met before the legislative building and hooted the ex-Premier, Sir William Whiteway, who was formerly their idol. After hooting to their hearts content the crowd marched again to the dock where the Tourmaline is lying, in order to receive the captain's answer to their petition.

Captain Sir Richard Poole, the commander of the warship, received a deputation and told them that the matter was in the hands of the Governor. Then the march was taken up to the residence of the Governor, who told those who waited upon him that the Government officers were the proper persons to reply to the demands formulated by the workingmen. The crowd became deeply exasperated when they learned of the Governor's reply, and the leaders' suggestion that the Ministers be seen was quickly acted upon. Proceeding to the Chamber, the crowd found that their coming had been anticipated, for they found the doors barred against them.

Nothing daunted in their determination, the crowd set to work to force an entrance, and doors and windows were soon battered in and ingress was gained. The police attempted to check the crowd in their work of destruction, but the officers fared badly in the scuffles that followed, and the rioters were for the time being masters of the situation.

Hoping to pacify them, Prime Minister Greene appeared and addressed them. When they were told that it was impossible to accede to this demand the leaders of the crowd held a short conference and it was decided to attack the stores on Water street, which were quickly looted of their provisions. At this point armed police intervened and the mob was driven back at the point of the bayonet. Four men—Bussey, Brown, Coady and King, the promoters of the riot—were arrested.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Rejection of the Rule to Fix a Time for a Vote.

A dispatch from Washington says: The Carlisle Currency bill has been beaten in the House of Representatives by an indirect vote, and there is little chance of its being revived.

The test of strength came on the special rule brought in by direction of the Democratic caucus to limit the debate and fix a time for a vote on the measure. The rule was rejected first by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yea and nay vote by 124 to 129.

The advocates of the bill saw that they has been beaten in the preliminary skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote shows that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while 82 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 8 Populists voted against it. Of the 39 Democratic votes against the motion, it was pointed out that 24 were cast by Democrats defeated for re-election. After the vote the Diplomatic and Postoffice Appropriation bills were passed.

KILLED PREACHER AND WIFE

Plucky Woman and Fighting Parson Overcome by Two Burglars.

Rev. W. E. Henshaw, a young Methodist minister living at Belleville, Ind., and his wife were fatally assaulted by burglars at an early hour in the morning.

The wife was awakened by the burglars, who had entered through the kitchen. As they turned to leave Mrs. Henshaw jumped out of bed and grappled with one of the men. Mrs. Henshaw was dragged to the porch, where the burglar shot her through the head with a revolver, and she fell fatally wounded. The noise had awakened Mr. Henshaw, who jumped up and went for the other thief. The thief was grabbed by Mr. Henshaw just as he was going out of the back door.

The two men fought clear into the middle of the road, where the burglar overpowered the preacher, and after shooting him through the hip, stabbed him no less than twenty times with a dirk knife.

TURNEY PETITIONS.

Declaration That He Believes Himself to Be Tennessee's Governor.

Governor Turney, of Tennessee, sent to the Senate and House at Nashville an address and petition in which he states that he claims to have received the highest number of legal votes cast at the November election for Governor, and that he was elected. He says he is informed that on the face of the returns Evans has a plurality, and he is also informed that there were gross frauds perpetrated. He therefore asks the Legislature to take such steps as will permit him to appear before them in joint session to contest the returns.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LATE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Two Men Capture an Express Messenger and Three Other Men Near Ottumwa, Ill.—Chicago's New Scourge—Siam's New Crown Prince—Navajo Indians Starving.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train No. 4, a through passenger express from Denver to Chicago, was robbed near Ottumwa, Ill., a few nights ago.

The train consisted of six passenger coaches, an express car, a mail car and a baggage car. Just before it slowed up at Chillicothe, a small station, at 6 o'clock p. m., two rough-looking strangers were seen hanging around the station.

Immediately after the train continued on its way east the men disappeared. They had jumped upon the rear platform of the express car.

The train had barely left Chillicothe when one of the men opened the express car door and presented a revolver at the head of John Page, who was in charge of the car. In the car with Page were his helper, Lewis Hawk, and Baggageman Ed. Wright. The other robber covered these two.

Ranging them up in line along the side of the car, one of the robbers covered them with a revolver in each hand, and the other proceeded to bind and gag their victims. The ropes and materials for this purpose they took from a bag which one of them carried. This done, the robbers leisurely proceeded to rifle the express safe.

They dumped everything it contained of value into the bag from which they took the ropes and gags, meanwhile scoffing at the prisoners. When they had secured all there apparently was of value they calmly awaited the arrival of the train at the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul crossing, near Albia, where it slowed up, and they jumped off with their booty.

The mail car was the next in the rear of the express car, but no attempt was made to enter it. While they were at work on the express safe a mail clerk came into the express car to speak to Page. He was also held up by one of the robbers, while the other bound and gagged him like the rest.

How much the robbers secured was not known, as the expressman himself did not know what the value of the contents of the safe was. But it reached at least $10,000.

"The Tombstone Maniac."

A mysterious individual, who has been properly named "Jack, the Tombstone Maniac," has been working expensive havoc among the cemeteries in the vicinity of Clarksville, Penn. One night two of the handsomest and most expensive monuments in the Clarksville Cemetery were found shattered into an unrecognizable mass. The next night the same individual entered the Jackson Cemetery and destroyed five tombstones and monuments. He again wrought havoc in the Clarksville Cemetery by tumbling over and breaking twenty-three handsome headstones, monuments and footstones, some of them in three or four pieces.

Marks on the broken stones indicate that an axe was used. The theory is that the vandal is a lunatic escaped from a near-by asylum, who was seen about two weeks ago in that vicinity. The loss is estimated as between seven and ten thousand dollars.

Chicago's New Scourge.

Thousands of Chicagoans are suffering from a new disease, much resembling the grip, but with some characteristics which that affliction lacks. It begins with a feverish feeling, which localizes in the nose and throat. This is accompanied by grip-like pains in the back, chest and head, and an order by the physician to take to one's bed. The prostration usually lasts for forty-eight hours. But with returning strength comes inflammation of the bronchial tubes, which compels one to expectorate continually and is accompanied by a short, distressing, hacking cough. No medicine seems to alleviate one's suffering, and only such drugs as morphine and other soporifics give any relief by inducing sleep.

Bride and Bridegroom Killed.

As a party of young folks were returning from the wedding of Jacob Moss and Miss Mary Overleese at Lebanon, Ind., their sleigh was struck by a passenger train on the Midland Railway at a road crossing. The bride was killed instantly and the bridegroom died about an hour after being taken to Lebanon. The other occupants of the sleigh were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCabe, of Darlington, Ind., John Abrahams and John McPadden. All were badly hurt.

Navajo Indians Starving.

Secretary Carlisle and Indian Commissioner Browning have advised Congress to appropriate $25,000 for the relief of the Navajo Indians of New Mexico. Agent Williams has reported that the Indians' crops have failed for two or three years, that their stock ranges have been exhausted and that they have been compelled to invade Utah and kill cattle and sheep to keep from starvation.

Ohio Families Destitute.

Chairman Coultrap, of the Nelsonville (Ohio) Relief Committee, has telegraphed Governor McKinley that 1215 familes in mining districts of the Hocking and Shawnee Valleys are in actual need, and that many other points are yet to be heard from. Governor McKinley wired that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce would send a carload of provision.

Chopped His Wife to Bits.

Hayward Graham chopped his wife to bits with an ax at his home near Lucy, Tenn. The murderer fled, but was captured after being clubbed into insensibility, and lodged in the Memphis jail.

For a Statue of De Lesseps.

The Government of Colombia has issued a decree providing for the erection at Panama of a statue in honor of the late Count Ferdinand De Lesseps, the projector of the Panama Canal.

Siam's New Crown Prince.

The King of Siam has replied to the petition of the nobles that he will proclaim Cowfa Maha Vagiravat, the eldest son of the second Queen, Crown Prince.

MR. MACMONNIES, the young American sculptor, has been officially notified that the French Government has bought for the Luxembourg collection his bronze statute of a Bacchante, exhibited in the Salon. This is the first time an American sculptor has been so honored.

INTERNATIONAL yachting and athletic matches are now talked about, so it can be seen that the coming season of outdoor sports will probably eclipse all previous records.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

DAVID MCCLURE, appointed by the courts in New York City to appraise the estate of the late Jay Gould, has made a report showing the value of the testator's personal estate to be upward of $80,000,000 and of the real estate $2,000,000.

IN New York City Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W. Vanderbilt gave $350,000 for an addition to the Vanderbilt Clinic, and William D. Sloane gave $200,000 to enlarge the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

MAYOR STRONG, of New York City, sent his first message to the Board of Aldermen. In it he urged rapid transit, the separation of charities from correction, and promised to make suggestions for other departments at another time.

THE New Jersey Legislature met at Trenton and organized; a test vote in caucus showed that Franklin Murphy had greater strength for Senator than General Sewell.

THE floods at Pittsburg, Penn., and other places began to subside.

CHARLES F. WARWICK was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of Philadelphia after an exciting contest.

GOVERNOR COFFIN, of Connecticut, was inaugurated at Hartford. Both Houses of the General Assembly met and organized.

THERE was an alarming increase in the death rate in New York City, caused by the prevalence of the grip and the horrible condition of the streets.

THE Democratic members of the Massachusetts House and Senate, in joint caucus at Boston, unanimously nominated John E. Russell, of Leicester, to be United States Senator, to succeed George F. Hoar. The Republicans, in joint caucus, renominated Senator Hoar by acclamation, which is equivalent to Hoar's re-election.

HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER was nominated by the Republican caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature, at Concord, to succeed himself as United States Senator for the term of six years. He received 224 votes to 56 for Henry W. Blair, 2 for John B. Smith and 2 for Charles H. Burns. This nomination is equivalent to an election.

A BROOKLYN "L" road engine plunged from the track to the street, dragging a car after it. Frank Bauman, the fireman, pinioned to earth, died from his injuries. The engineer, Charles Fish, was badly hurt.

South and West.

THE Ohio River and its tributaries rose to dangerous heights by reason of the rain and thaw.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HART, of California, rendered a long opinion, holding that it would be a violation of the Constitution to deprive Governor-elect Budd of his seat, and that the oath of office must be administered to him.

FRANK M. DOLL, the Postmaster at Alma, Arizona, his wife and son, have been murdered by robbers.

W. J. RYAN, fireman, and Edwin Longsdorf were killed and several persons received serious injuries in a railway wreck near Massillon, Ohio.

ISHAM G. HARRIS was renominated for United States Senator by the Democratic Legislative caucus at Nashville, Tenn. Senator Pettigrew was renominated for United States Senator from South Dakota by the Republican caucus at Pierre.

EUGENE V. DEBS and the other officers and directors of the American Railway Union went to the Cook County Jail, Chicago, to begin serving their sentence for contempt of court.

THE Huntsville Female College, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the South, located at Huntsville, Ala., has been destroyed by fire.

FRANCIS WARREN, of Cheyenne, and Clarence Clark, of Evanston, will be Wyoming's next United States Senators. The matter was determined in a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature at Cheyenne. Mr. Warren was nominated by acclamation to succeed Joseph M. Carey.

THE Colorado State Legislature met in joint session at Denver for the inauguration of Governor-elect McIntyre. The oath of office was administered by Justice Hoyt, of the Supreme Court.

A CONVENTION of cotton growers met in Jackson, Miss., to consider means to secure a better price for cotton.

THE Merchants' National Bank, of Defiance, Ohio, was broken into by burglars and about $20,000 secured.

THE Republican caucus at Helena, Montana, nominated Lee Mantle, of Butte, for United States Senator.

THE biennial report of Adjutant-General Orendorff, commanding the Illinois State troops, says that the total cost of the great Chicago strike to the State was $360,000.

FRANK LOGAN, John Pettigrew and W. J. McNally endeavored to thaw out 100 quarts of frozen nitro-glycerine with hot water at Wapakoneta, Ohio, when it exploded, tearing them to fragments, and also a team of horses.

AT Purcell, Indian Territory, Deputy Marshall John Swain and Tom Vincent had a quarrel. Vincent shot at Swain and missed. The deputy shot Vincent through the heart, and Vincent's ten-year-old boy shot and instantly killed his father's slayer.

BOTH Houses of the California Legislature assembled in joint session and canvassed the State returns. James Budd was declared elected Governor amid great enthusiasm.

IN joint caucuss at Sacramento, Cal., George C. Perkins was declared the choice of the Republican legislators for United States Senator.

Washington.

THE National Park Bank of New York has reported a counterfeit $100 Treasury note bearing the names of W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and J. N. Houston, Treasurer, and the portrait of Farragut.

SENATORS HILL, Lindsay and Platt have been appointed by the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the charge made against Judge Clark, nominated to succeed Judge Key, of Tennessee.

SPAIN has granted the demands of the United States in regard to the re-establishment of a minimum tariff on exports from this country to Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, through Justice Shepard, has denied unanimously the application of the Miles Planting Company for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to pay the 1894 sugar bounty. Congress has no power to give such bounties, the judge declared.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a communication to the Senate recommending acquiescence by Congress in British supremacy in Neckar Island for a cable.

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, who was elected President pro tempore of the Senate during the absence of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, resigned that position, and Mr. Harris was re-elected to the position.

THE President has approved the act granting a pension to Mary Palmer Banks, widow of Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks.

THERE was a distinguished gathering of the ladies of the official circle in the Blue Room at the White House a few days ago, Mrs. Cleveland having invited her friends to a musicale to hear her former schoolmate, Miss Katharine Willard, who is a brilliant pianist.

Foreign.

THE Royal Yacht Squadron met in London and accepted the stipulation of the New York Yacht Club that the race for the America's Cup be sailed under the deed of gift of 1887.

EULOGIES of the late Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, were delivered in the Senate. Representative Sibley, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, made a bitter attack upon the President in the House

THE French and German Parliaments reopened, and in both lively times with the Socialists are probable.

AFTER the French Chamber of Deputies had been called to order at Paris for the session of 1895, M. Henri Brisson was re-elected President of the body by a vote of 272 out of 310.

A SNOWSTORM, accompanied by a heavy wind, destroyed four houses at Celenza, Italy. Sixteen persons were buried in the ruins of the houses. Eight were dead when extricated.

TORONTO, Canada, was visited by a big fire, which burned furiously for four hours, destroying ten great wholesale houses and causing a loss of anywhere from $750,000 to $1,500,000. Two women perished.

THE Chicago Evening Post, in an expose of Chicago Justices' Court methods, publishes figures showing that out of $38,000 imposed in fines in October and November only $6000 were collected, the other $32,000 having been suspended through various influences.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

2 MILK AND CREAM.

The platform surplus sold during the past week at an average of $1.57 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 3c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,536,080
Condensed milk, gals			13,120
Cream, gals			36,667
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	—
Western, extras	26	@	26½
Western, firsts	23	@	25
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	21
State—Extra	19	@	20
Firsts	—	@	18
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, firkins	11	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10¼	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	—	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	9
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	25
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	24
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 17½	@	2 20
Medium, 1894, choice	1 77½	@	1 80
Pea, 1894, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 90	@	1 97½
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 90
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Grape Fruit	1 00	@	6 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	1 00	@	4 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 00	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Baldwin	2 00	@	3 00
Common qualities	1 25	@	1 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	16	@	18
Concord	16	@	18
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	11
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	11
Good to prime	8½	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	30	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	6	@	11
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	17
Western	—	@	11
Jersey, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	8	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb	7	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	65
White	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	7 00
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Green peas	1 00	@	4 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	6 00
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	4 00
Spinach	1 75	@	2 50
Lettuce	5 00	@	7 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	2 90	@	3 15
Spring Patents	3 55	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	62¼
May	—	@	63¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	52⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37½
Track White	37	@	41
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	64	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	6⅝	@	6¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8¾
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	6½	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 37½	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 40	@	4 90
Dressed	5	@	7

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

16TH DAY.—In the absence of Vice-President Stevenson and of Mr. Harris, President pro tem. of the Senate, the Senate chose Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, as President pro tempore.——Mr. Peffer read an argument in advocacy of his bill for "Service pensions."——The Senate voted 33 to 12 to take from the calendar Mr. Lodge's resolution as to the withdrawal of ships of war from Honolulu. After discussion the measure went over.——The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up as the unfinished business, and its discussion occupied the remainder of the session.

17TH DAY.—Routine business having been quickly dispensed with, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President for reports, documents and other papers relating to the enforcement of regulations respecting the fur seal fisheries adopted by Great Britain and the United States to carry out the decisions of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, etc.——The Military Academy Appropriation Conference report was then agreed to.——The Lodge Hawaiian resolution was then considered, and Mr. Palmer addressed the Senate against it. His remarks provoked a number of interruptions by Republican Senators, including Messrs. Lodge, Teller and Aldrich. Mr. Gray also opposed its adoption.——The regular order was then laid aside, and the Senate listened to eulogies on the life of the late Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia. Remarks were made by Messrs. Gordon, of Georgia; Hawley, of Connecticut; Morgan, of Alabama; Turpie, of Indiana; Hill, of New York, Pasco, of Florida; Martin, of Kansas, and Walsh, of Georgia.

18TH DAY.—The President sent in another batch of Hawaiian correspondence.——The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed.

19TH DAY.—Mr. Ransom announced his resignation of the position of President pro tempore. A resolution appointing Mr. Harris in his place was unanimously passed.——The contest over the income tax was begun, the Urgent Deficiency bill being under consideration all day.

20TH DAY.—Practically the whole session was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Hill's amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, designed to afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the Income Tax law.

21ST DAY.—The Fortifications bill was reported with a net increase in appropriations of $56,500.——The Urgent Deficiency bill was again taken up, the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to lay on the table Mr. Hill's appeal from the decision of the Chair, declaring out of order his amendment to give the United States courts jurisdiction to decide the question of the constitutionality and validity of the income tax. Mr. Morgan withdrew his motion.——Mr. Teller delivered a lengthy speech on the Currency bill. He was followed by Mr. Stewart, who, without finishing his speech, yielded for a motion to adjourn.

In the House.

21ST DAY.—Shortly after its assembling Mr. Henderson announced the death of Mr. Post, of Illinois. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the House at 12.15 p. m. adjourned.

22D DAY.—The resolution authorizing the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the Department of Justice was passed——The debate on the Currency bill being resumed Mr. Belzhoover gave notice of an amendment to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes which may remain in circulation after August 1, 1895, by issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable after five years, payable twenty-five years from date, with interest at three per cent., payable semi-annually in gold. Speeches against the currency measure were made by Messrs. Stone, Johnson, Coffeen and Morse. Mr. Cox spoke in favor of it. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.), who made an attack on the President and arraigned the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a good deal of a sensation.

23D DAY.—An order to close debate on the Currency bill was rejected.——The Diplomatic and Consular Postoffice Appropriation bills were passed.

24TH DAY.—The House spent the day on District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

25TH DAY.—Under the rules it was private bill day, and under unanimous consent a number of important bills was passed. The night session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, a number of which passed.

26TH DAY.—Mr. Hatch, in accordance with the request of the National Dairy Union, attempted to secure the passage of Mr. Grout's bill to make oleomargarine, butterine and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of any State into which it may be transported. The bill was advocated by Mr. Forman, and Mr. Grout, its author, and then Mr. Hatch endeavored to reach a vote by demanding the previous question. The bill went over without action.——Mr. Holman reported the Indian Appropriation bill.——The bill codifying the pension laws was passed.——Four private pension bills were passed on motion of Mr. Martin.——The rest of the day was spent in the delivery of eulogies upon the life and services of the late Representative George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin.

KOREA INDEPENDENT.

The King Made the Formal Announcement at Seoul.

The Central News correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that the King of Korea proceeded to the ancestral temple, and there formally declared the independence of Korea. He was accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and the other high functionaries of the Government. The royal party was escorted by a body of soldiers armed and equipped in modern style. Ministers Bokuyeiko and Jokohan were specially guarded by Japanese policemen, and the streets were kept clear by the new Korean police.

The Central News correspondent at Fusan reports that the inhabitants of Kow-Yo-Ken, in Southern Korea, have seized and beheaded three of the principal leaders of the Tong-Hak rebels. The Tong-Haks were pursued by Korean soldiers, and in consequence of the death of their leaders the rebels fled in all directions.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Queer Invitation to a Mother-in-Law.

Wesley Pawling, a well to do farmer of Lewisburg, Penn., induced his mother-in-law to accompany him home, "to witness a grand shooting match." Upon their arrival he took a revolver from his pocket and shot his four-week-old child, killing it instantly. He then fired at his wife, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. Immediately after the shooting he went to the barn and hanged himself. Jealousy is thought to have been the cause of the crime.

F. L. WILKINS sailed an ice boat a mile and three-quarters in a minute and a half on Shell Lake, Wisconsin.

LATER NEWS.

THREE dead—two men and a boy—was the result of a man's kick in a tenement in New York City. They were Abraham Bersam, twenty-two; Joseph Jacobson, twenty, and Jacob Rosenberg, the thirteen-year-old son of their employer, with whom they lived. The tube connecting the burner with the gas stove became detached by an accidental kick.

ELMER HOPPING, aged seventeen, and Herman Warren, aged sixteen, two boy desperadoes, sons of prominent people, are prisoners in Kearny (N. J.) lockup. During the past three months they have stolen $2000 worth of diamonds and jewelry, sacked boathouses along the ice-bound Passaic, and lived like princes on their ill-gotten gains.

MISS MARY VANDERBECK and Miss Clara Rugey, of Coytesville, N. J., both seventeen years of age, since babyhood have been constant companions. They died the same day from attacks of pneumonia. They lived at Coytesville, and the residences of their parents adjoined each other.

LOUIS GRESS, a young truckman, murdered his pretty young wife, Jennie, at their home in New York City. Immediately afterward he shot himself through the breast, and died in a few moments. The only witnesses of the tragedy were their two little children, five and three years old respectively.

GEORGE MAPP and Buddy Wootten, two young colored murderers, were hanged in the execution room of the County Jail at Chattanooga, Tenn. William Taylor, the colored man who assassinated Squire David G. Doty, was hanged at Richmond, Ky.

SOUTH DAKOTA is unable to pay its debts owing to the defalcation of Treasurer Taylor.

THOMAS H. CARTER was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus of both houses of the Montana Legislature at Helena.

THOMAS P. SMITH, of Indian Territory, just nominated to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs to succeed General Frank C. Armstrong, has had a long experience in the Indian service, though still a young man.

TURKISH troops returning from Armenia boast of the atrocities committed there, and say the massacres were ordered by the Sultan.

MORE than twenty buildings in Bradford, Penn., were damaged or destroyed by fire. People fled in their nightclothes into a blizzard, the thermometer being eight degrees below zero. One hundred firemen were frost-bitten.

THOMAS H. RUTH, Commissioner of Public Works, is accused of being an accomplice of State Treasurer Taylor in defrauding South Dakota.

COLONEL COIT, of the Ohio National Guard, was indicted for having caused the shooting of rioters at Washington Court House in September.

HENRY HASSON, Attorney-General of Arizonia, in a letter to Governor Hughes, tendering his resignation, accuuses the Governor of malfeasance.

SECRETARY CARLISLE sent to the Senate the draft of a bill amending the laws for preventing collisions at sea.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the Public Printing bill.

THE French steamship Anais foundered three miles off Cape Caveau in a tornado. Thirteen persons were drowned.

MANY lives were lost in a blizzard in Europe, which seems to have reached from Scotland to Italy.

CHANCELLOR HOHENLOHE, of Germany, visited Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

UTAH canals stretch 1000 miles.

ARGENTINE'S wheat crop is poor.

CALIFORNIA mines yielded $18,000,000 in 1894.

BIRMINGHAM, England, makes 7000 guns weekly.

THE improvement in mercantile circles is quite marked.

A LARGE European demand for American horses is reported.

THE Nebraska University football team has a colored captain.

CALIFORNIA canned fruit packed in 1894 amounted to 1,240,000.

SEVERE snowstorms have impeded traffic in different parts of England.

NEW YORK CITY appropriated $3,946,244 for charity during the coming year.

THE Argentine Republic will make an exhibit at the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition.

CONSIDERABLE hotel and other property in Florida is owned by foreign noblemen.

THERE are 35,000 children under fourteen years of age in Chicago not in any school.

THE customs receipts at the nitrate ports of Chili last year amounted to $40,000,000.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., is making giant strides to the front as a fashionable winter resort.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1894 was $128,246,400.

THE attendance at Maine public schools is steadily decreasing, and has been for some time.

THE Vigilantes of Sacramento, Cal., are waging a vigorous war on tramps and thieves.

THE New York Central Railroad has discontinued the giving of special rates to clergymen.

EIGHTEEN infants in London were suffocated, in one week recently, while in bed with their parents.

SIX men have been killed and twelve seriously wounded at Spanish bull fights during the past six months.

W. K. VANDERBILT has been awarded $224,827 damage for the sinking of his yacht by a Metropolitan Steamship Company vessel.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS from all parts of the country were present at the dedication of the "mother church" in Boston. It cost $200,000.

IT is now almost certain that Lenz, the noted American bicycler, who started on a tour of the world on his wheel, was killed by Turkish brigands.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

The sudden drop in the temperature Saturday night, while it afforded a fruitful topic for conversation, did not serve to nip the aspirations of the many patriots anxious for place under the new administration. We are actually now living under a new administration, the inauguration of Governor Hastings having taken place to-day as per the programme previously arranged. So well were the arrangements made that there was not a visible hitch in the proceedings. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Sterrett and prayer was offered by Rev. Houck, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hazleton, and a former pastor of Governor Hastings. To-night as I pen these lines the Governor and Mrs. Hastings are giving a dinner to the new cabinet and their wives. There are present, in addition to the host and hostess, Lieut. Gov. Lyon and wife, Secretary of the Commonwealth Reeder and wife, Attorney General McCormick and wife, Adjutant General Stewart, Insurance Commissioner Lambert and wife, and Private Secretary Beitler and wife. At 8 P. M. the public reception will begin. Gov. and Mrs. Hastings will be assisted in receiving guests by the Lieutenant Governor and his wife and the Cabinet members and their wives. This social feature will conclude the inaugural ceremonies which have, all in all eclipsed anything of the kind ever witnessed in Harrisburg.

The Legislature reconvened last Wednesday evening and the first thing done in the House was to name the committees. The Huntingdon county members are placed on important committees and will have a good opportunity of showing their ability, to wit:

Mr. Lytle: Railroads (chairman); Appropriations; Judiciary General, and Constitutional Reform.

Mr. Milliken: Elections, Geological Surveys, Printing, Retrenchment and Reform.

The number of bills presented at this session was appalling. Such an avalanche was never known before. Many of these are of the "pop-gun" variety introduced by members to please urgent constituents, and will never emerge from the committee room. Some, however, are of a very meritorious character. Among the latter the following may be mentioned: Providing for a biennial census of all school children between the ages of 6 and 21 years and the ascertainment of the number of children between 6 and 16 years not attending school; constituting the board of school directors of each township a Board of Health; the Farr Compulsory Education bill, which was vetoed by Governor Pattison two years ago; prohibiting teachers in public schools while on duty from wearing any garb or distinctive mark of any religious sect, order or denomination.

It is impossible in the scope of a letter written at this hour to give your readers a list of the bills presented as the titles of those already read would almost fill half the ITEM if set in Bourgeois type. During the progress of legislation I will, however, endeavor to keep them posted.

The senate committees were announced on Thursday and Mr. Brewer, the senator from the Huntingdon-Franklin district, is assigned as follows: Judiciary General (chairman); Judiciary Special; Judicial Apportionment; Library; Congressional Apportionment; Federal; Relations.

I must say that Huntingdon county is ably represented both in the House and in the senate. I have no personal interest in Mr. Lytle but he would be a credit to any district. He is a recognized leader. Some important measures have emanated from him among which I mention the following: A resolution investigating the school book trust; providing for the establishment of a laboratory of hygiene and bacteriology at Harrisburg, and also a bill enlarging the powers of the Superintendent of Banking which is intended to reach those trust companies and other financial institutions which have not come under the jurisdiction of the present department.

I must not cover too much territory with this effusion or my letters may be devoured by the office cat. So much transpires here in a week that a cultivation of the art of brevity is necessary to bring the interesting and important matters to such a point as to make a letter admissable in the columns of a weekly paper.

I notice that through the intervention of Jere B. Rex, esq., the able and efficient resident clerk, that J. Blanchard Montgomery, a graduate of the ITEM office, has secured cases in the state printing office. This is a good position and it is a pleasure to me to note that your first graduate in the art preservative has secured such a fat take. May he fully meet the requirements of the position. "WINEPSO."

Jan. 15, 1895.

TROUGH CREEK.

Messrs. Crotsley raised their extensive building last week.

The thaw of last week called a halt in the ice business hereaways.

Newton Bumgardner has supplied himself with a new cutter for special enjoyment during the sleighing season.

Mrs. A. W. right and grandson Oscar, took a drive to visit friends in Henderson township Saturday and Sunday.

Joseph Bowman, the champion tie maker having finished a job for R. Chilcott, has secured another job on lands of E. S. Chilcott.

W. E. Wright and family took a drive on Saturday and returned on Sunday but we failed to learn which of their many friends they visited.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me for plows or plow fixtures are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first of February, 1895.

A. W. WRIGHT.

John M. Stever moved his steam saw mill to M. R. Brenneman's land last week, where he will cut lumber for buildings for the farm that Mr. B. bought near the reformatory.

A fall in the thermometer from above freezing to 2° below zero and from six to eight inches of snow thrown in, seemed to be a big change in the weather for a single night, but we had it on last Saturday night. If it wasn't the tail end of a western blizzard we don't care about any coming this way.

In driving down the valley recently we met the cutest team we have met for years. It was a horned animal but was neither a cow or an ox. It seemed to pull its load along as though it enjoyed it. The team belongs to Joseph Bowman and was purchased of John M. Stever. Joseph don't haul ties with it as we have seen.

PINE GROVE.

The school is prospering finely.

O. T. Swope slaughtered two nice hogs on Friday last.

Preaching services at Pine Grove next Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

A sledding party of lively girls and boys from Calvin, on Friday evening made a drive to the upper end of the valley.

John M. Stever, of Cass township, has moved his steam saw-mill to Union township on the farm of M. R. Brenneman, and expects to commence sawing this week.

A sled load from Mapleton consisting of the familes of T. M. Wood and A. T. Coder, on Saturday evening visited the family of E. M. Smith. All had a joyous time and the little folks seemed to enjoy themselves as well as any, and after having supper and ice-cream, started home at eleven o'clock through a severe snow storm which fell to the depth of about six inches. Hope they arrived home safe.

Following is the report of Pine Grove school for the third month.

		Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance		15	22	37
Average	"	13	17	30
Per cent. of	"	89	87	88

The following pupils missed no time during month: Edna Swope, Tincie Smith, Daisy Smith, Blanche Smith, Maud Swope, Grace Smith, Hulda Smith, Nellie Wright, Ira Swope, Harper Swope, Leslie Smith, Percy Wright. W. F. STITT, Teacher.

MILL CREEK.

James Coy is suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy.

The entertainment given by our town schools last Friday evening was a success and was enjoyed by a large audience. Two special features of the evening were addresses by Profs. Rudy and Lehman.

Messrs. Ward and Claude McDonald are seriously ill with pneumonia.

Rev. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10.30.

[A lengthy report of the local institute held at Mill Creek last Saturday, which accompanied the above, we are compelled to leave out for want of space.—ED.]

LATTA GROVE.

J. Frank Wright is hauling limestone from Israel Quarry's quarry.

G. W. Stever is in delicate health this winter.

Peter Dell is confined to the house with rheumatism.

The protracted meeting is still in progress.

Mrs. Catharine Stever was at Latta Grove last week. For a woman of her age she is looking well.

School Reports.

Following is the report of the Saltillo advanced school for the fourth month, ending Jan. 9:

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	22	18	40
Per cent. of "	92	90	91

Those present every day are as follows: Roy Barcus, Jesse Park, Laura Barcus, Jessie Fleming, Otes Fleming, Aubrey Hildebrand, Ethel Weaver, Charles Uttley, Ada Hann, Theresa Covert, Lawrence Crum, Walter Hildebrand, Ella Kough, John Dubbs, Guy Weaver, William Anderson, Howard Greenland.

Misses Ella Kough and Alice Smyers have spelled 968 words each since Oct. 25, the former missing no words and the latter, five words. These young ladies were promoted from the B to the A division in the spring of 1894, and have been taking first honors in spelling for the last two months. This is not being done at the sacrifice of other lessons. We hope others will do equally as well.

There were two visitors during the month. If parents could be persuaded to visit the schools we feel sure that pupils and teachers would be encouraged and better work would result. We must have the co-operation of patrons and the combined forces of every educational worker in the community if we would see great results.

C. M. ROSENBERY, Teacher.

Report of Railroad school for month ending Jan 14, 1895:

Whole number in attendance, 48. Pupils who attendad every day during the month are, Nannie Kauffman, Olive Coder, Maggie Patterson, Charley Banks, Clarence Coder. Elbe Coder, Will Barkley, Kirby Barkley, Fred. Barkley, Johnny Patterson. Visitors 15.

R. A. RAMSEY, Teacher.

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes us that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especiay adop ted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Everything Goes.

New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things, such as California canned

Apricots, Peaches,

Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,

Drugs, Notions,

Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as "headquarters" for Christmas Goods.

Trade with us,

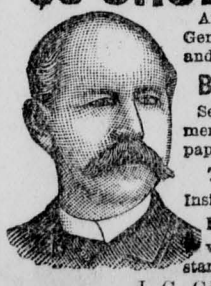
You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. G. GILLAM.

-GREAT-

SACRIFICE SALE.

Commenced Monday, Dec. 3d.

The Store Room now occupied by us having been leased to other parties, we must CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS,

$20,000 IN VALUE,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Coats, Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, Groceries, Jewelry, Mirrors, Show Cases, Safe, Office Furniture, Scales, Fixtures, Horses, Mules, Delivery Wagon, and all the equipments of a first-class Store.

Now is the Time to Save Money!

☞GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange cash prices. Call and see us.

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

OPERA HOUSE

SHOE - STORE,

LEADERS IN STYLES AND PRICES.

—Our object shall always be:—

To buy the *Latest Styles*
and *Best Goods*
for the *Least Money.*

The masses of the people are looking for cheap wear, as a means of making both ends meet. Yet QUALITY must be considered, or the meeting of both ends will be of short duration. We have solved THAT problem by combining GOOD QUALITY and LOW PRICE, with best styles thrown in, as we buy for cash. All money returned on goods not satisfactory.

D. S. LYNN & CO.,

Huntingdon, Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries

ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

HUNTINGDON, - - PENN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 16, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—Fancy yarns of plain gay colors at Mrs. Evans'.

—A fine line of felt hats and latest style of felt bonnets very cheap at Mrs. Evans'.

—Subscribers to the ITEM who desire a calender can be supplied by calling at this office.

—Rev. Wm. Brill, of Mt. Union, will preach in the M. E. church in this place next Sunday evening.

—Our young friend, Bruce Hyssong, of Cassville, paid us a pleasant call while in town last Wednesday.

—The Perry county fair of 1894 was not a success financially and the society auditors report a deficit of $269.70.

—To close out the balance of my stock of underwear for ladies and children I will sell them very cheap. MRS. EVANS.

—Judge Clsrkson, of Cassville, went to Lewistown Saturday, to spend a few days with his son, Dr. J. A. C. Clarkson.

—Miss Laura Onkst, of Altoona, arrived in Mapleton yesterday evening and will spend some time among friends in this place.

—J. F. Mealy, represnting the *Pittsburg Times*, spent a short time with us last Wednesday evening. He is a very pleasant gentleman.

—J. G. Dell, teacher of No. 4 school, was at a recent meeting of the school board elected principal of the borough schools for the remiander of the term.

—The Juniata county jail doesn't contain a single prisoner, or didn't last week. So much for the weekly moral lessons taught by Bro. Allison, of the *Herald*.

—Marshall Yocum, who has been spending the past few months among friends in Indiana and Illinois, returned home Monday evening, much improved in appearance.

—Under the auspices of Post 62 G. A. R., General John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator from Georgia, will deliver his famous lecture, "Last Days of the Confederacy," at the Altoona opera house on Friday evening, January 18.

—A. C. Fisher, R. C. Yocum, M. L. Niece and son, W. E. Hack, H. H. Swope, George Spanogle, D. H. Foster and I. N. Swope were the Mapleton people who attended the inauguration of Governor Hastings yesterday.

—Orbisonia and Rockhill boroughs are uniting to form a Board of Trade, for the purpose of encouraging manufacturers to locate in one or the other of the twin boroughs. The idea is a good one.

—There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., says, "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—J. W. Curfman, of Kansas, who twenty-five years ago moved from the farm now occupied by J. Frank Wright in Cass township, arrived here last week and will spend about a month among friends in this part of the county.

—Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N.J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The cold weather has been quite a drawback to the sand manufacturers at this place. All have sufficient orders to keep them busy but with frosted machinery and frozen stone, breaks are frequent. At Speer's works three crusher levers have been broken inside of a week.

—Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Mary Geesy a demented woman who lived with Seth Campbell, near Reservoir, Blair county, wandered away from home during the storm Saturday night. Search was at once made for her but it was not until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon that her body was found at the foot of Reservoir mountain. She had frozen.

—The Orbisonia *Dispatch* has been reduced in size from an eight-column folio to a six-column folio and is now printed entirely at home. The change is an improvement and we hope Bro. Coons will find it beneficial from a financial point of view.

—Rev. F. W. Curry, pastor of the Mapleton charge, Methodist Episcopal church, honored us with his presence on Friday afternoon last while on his way home from a visit to Concord, Franklin county. Rev. Mr. Curry is a popular and rising young minister of the Central Penna. M. E. Conference.—*Port Royal Times.*

—Among the resolutions passed by the teachers of Indiana county at their recent annual institute, was this one: "That the title 'Professor' belongs only to those persons who fill, or have heretofore filled, chairs of our universities and colleges, and that we, teachers of Indiana county, will not use this title in addressing any other than those persons."

—Albert Spangler, son of John Spangler, of Todd township, who has been living in Iowa for the past eighteen years arrived in Mapleton with his family last Thursday evening and on Saturday proceeded to Cassville. Mr. Spangler discusses the condition of the people in the farming districts of Iowa and Nebraska intelligently and from his view the outlook on account of failure of crops is disheartening.

—A. M. Smith, who taught the Locust Grove school in Cass township until January 1st, at which time the building burned down, has entered Juniata College as a student. The directors of the township at a meeting recently held decided to have him finish the term next summer after they erect a new building but this does not seem satisfactory to the patrons who have secured a room and want the school re-opened.

—Each of the 450 priests in the Pittsburg Roman Catholic diocese has been notified of an order recently issued by Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, bishop, prohibiting their attendance on base ball, foot ball or other games of sport, as well as attending the theatres. The order has been ratified by higher authorities and must be observed. The reason given for issuing the order is that the absence of the priests attending amusements or sports has caused inconvenience to persons needing their services.—*Pittsburg Times.*

—It will be remembered by many that Edward Harshbarger, a young man of Ryde, Mifflin county, was terribly injured, and it was thought at the time fatally, he being shot in a vital part with a ball from a rifle in his own hands. The accident occured last fall and no doubt some have forgotten of the occurrence. Not so his family and the physicians, however, as the case has proved a most remarkable one, and a surprise to all, from the fact that the young man has so far recovered as to be able to dress himself and walk about the house. The nature of the wound was such that recovery seemed altogether impossible, and yet surgical skill, backed by a good constitution, have given to the medical fraternity a case that will live in medical reports.

Smith--Huey.

—The Brady township correspondent of the *News* gives the following account of the festivites connected with the wedding of Edgar Smith and Miss Rebecca Huey:

"On Wednesday, January 2, 1895, Edgar Smith, son of S. P. Smith, of this place, and Miss Rebecca Huey, daughter of James Huey, also of this place, were married at the home of the bride, by Rev. S. S. Bergen. The youug married folks were treated to a rousing serenade of the old style on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning a company of foreign gentleman on horseback escorted the bride and groom to the home of the groom's father, where a joyous reception was held. On Thursday evening the indomitable calithumpians treated them to another ear-splitting serenade, desiring in their boisterous way to extend their kind wishes. The groom is an industrious young farmer, the bride an exemplary young woman, both of whom will be to the other a true and helpful companion. We desire to extend our sincere congratulations and good wishes."

Notice to Republican Voters.

The Republicans of Mapleton Borough are hereby notified that the primaries for nominating a borough ticket will be held at the Lockup Friday evening, January 25, 1895, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the Republican voters is desired. JOHN K. GILLAM,
Committeeman.

A Chilling Experience.

Last Satuday afternoon Isaac Miller took a sled load of members of W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A., of this place, to Saltillo to pay a fraternal visit to the Camp at that place. The party consisted of L. L. Parker, E. Guy Rex, E. E. Palmer, J. Melvin Miller, A. W. Kelley, F. H. Logan and Frank D. McConahy. At Saltillo they were joined by John M. Miller and I. N. Swope who had gone out on the train. Entertainment was provided at the Iron Springs hotel and Mr. Jamison and his family spared no efforts to make the stay at their popular hostelry pleasant and delightful. The Camp was visited and the following officers were installed: Edward Cornelius, president; C. N. Rosenbery, vice president; A. B. Wilson, master of forms; J. W. Kough, conductor; W. E. Faulkender, recording secretary; J. E. Giffin, assistant secretary; John Smyers, financial secretary; D. E. McClain, treasurer; J. A. Park, chaplain; George Heeter, trustee; —— Park, inspector; Milton Park and B. K. Senft, sentinels; (The name of the guard has slipped our memory). A good social time was spent with the jovial members of this Camp. After adjournment the visitors accompanied by George Heeter and W. E. Faulkender returned to the hotel where an excellent oyster supper was served.

In the meantime a heavy snow storm came on and by 1.30 o'clock Sunday morning snow had fallen to a depth of about seven inches. The temperature dropped from 30 degrees above zero at 10 o'clock to 16 degrees below at 3 o'clock. At 1.20 o'clock Sunday morning the party started on the homeward trip but the drifted snow made progress difficult and by 3 o'clock the driver and two of the party were in a precarious condition. A stop was made at the residence of Miles Quarry in Hares Valley. Mr. Quarry and his family arose from their comfortable beds and ministered to the wants of the party. After all had been thawed the remainder of the night was spent in music and conversation. Before leaving Mrs. Quarry prepared an excellent breakfast of which all partook with a keen relish and much satisfaction. The horses were hitched up and at 7 o'clock we proceeded homeward, the temperature having risen to 5 degrees above zero. We arrived at Mapleton 9.30 Sunday morning, feeling but little worse for the night's experience. The boys are loud in their praises of the hospitality of Mr. Quarry and his family, Mr. Jamison and his family, and the members of the Camp at Saltillo.

Plenty of Game.

The Altoona *Tribune* is in receipt of the following letter from Larned, Kansas, dated January 5th, the contents of which will make sportsmen in Mapleton green with envy:

"This is all truth and no exaggeration in the least.

"Harrison Banks, of Pawnee county, Kansas, killed on January 4 from 10 o'clock A. M., to 4.30 o'clock P. M., 168 jack rabbits on 640 acres of ground. His total for the week was 837 jack rabbits.

"Lafayette Lee killed 29 in 47 minutes on January 3, 1895 and did not walk 200 yards.

"George Fell killed 22 jack rabbits in his door yard in 4 hours and did not go off his porch.

"Jacob Burrer killed 47 in his orchard of three acres in 5 hours, January 2, 1895.

"Ed. Arnold killed 23 without getting out of his sled while driving six miles from his home to Larned to day.

"W. Yoder killed 63 from 10 A. M., until 5 P. M., January 4, 1895.

"Dr. C. C. Miller, of Altoona, is personally acquainted with the above men and can vouch for their telling the truth.

"I saw in your paper that a man in your county felt very proud of killing 58 this winter. He could have killed 5,800 by spending the same time in this (Pawnee) couty, Kansas. Here in the tree claims they may be seen in innumerable flocks. This is all truth, and I will now advise any one not believing it to write about it to any one of the parties named. Respectfully,

GEO. I. CUNNINGHAM.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. Kings New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottes are free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Senator Flinn's Road Bill.

Pittsburg Times.

It is doubtful if any bill offered in the legislature this winter will be of more substantial importance than Senator Flinn's road bill. In brief, it takes the control of the public roads of all counties out of the hands of the township authorities, and vests it in the hands of the county commissioners of each county. It wipes out the office of township supervisors and abolishes the practice of working out road tax, stipulating that the work of road-making and repairing shall be done by contract, by the lowest responsible bidder, and paid for in cash; the money to be provided by a special annual road tax levy of one mill upon the real and personal property taxable for county purposes. This is the marrow bones of a long and very elaborate bill, which has been framed with great care in its details, so as to safeguard the rights of individuals.

When the bill is considered in the legislature, no doubt many amendments will be proposed to it. Some of these may be valuable. The need of a radical reform of our road laws has been much considered by practical men in recent years, and they should have something wise to say. The particular method proposed by this bill is not iron-clad. The one point upon which all progressive men ought to be agreed is that there has been considering enough about it. The time has come to pass an act. Nor do we see that any act will be worth passing if it does not abolish township supervision, and the system for working out road tax, which in nine townships out of ten has been a farce or a waste.

Railroad Construction in 1894.

Philadelphia Times.

Railroad construction in 1894 indicates the low ebb of the transportation business of the country. The record is the lowest in twenty years, and the only exceptions in three decades were 1875, 1866 and 1865. The top notch year was 1887, when 13,000 miles were laid. This year Arizona heads the list with 193 miles, Illinois comes next with 147 and then Pennsylvania with 128. Only one mile was constructed in Oregon. The total mileage in all the states was 1,919; in Canada 322 and in Mexico 74. Of course, these figures give no narrative of the vast and rapidly increasing mileage of electric railways, which now contest with steam roads for supremacy. The 200 miles of the New York and New Haven road for instance, is now paralleled in that way for 150 miles.

Successful Candidates.

The Pittsburg *Times* last Thursday announced the names of the five clergymen receiving the highest number of votes in the *Times* voting contest which has been going on for several months. They are as follows:

Rev. E. W. Trautwein, St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Johnstown, Pa.; Rev. F. L. Tobin, V. G., St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Pittsburg; Rev. John H. Prugh, D. D., Grace Reformed church, Pittsburg; Rev. J. T. Steffy, Methodist Episcopal church, Dawson, Pa; Rev. J. C. Bigham, St. Bridget's Roman Catholic church, Pittsburg.

These five successful candidates will be given a tour to the Holy Land at the expense of the *Times*. They will start on the trip February 6th.

Local Institute.

A local institute will be held at Lone Star school house, Jan. 19th, commencing at 10 A. M. The following program has been arranged:

Devotional exercises. Singing. Welcome Address by chairman-elect.
"The Local Institutes, Its Uses," R. A. Ramsey, W. T. Smith.
"Moral Training," Milton Wright, W.F.Stitt."
"Application to Study," J. G. Dell, E. U. Hamilton.
"Music in Schools," S. L. Glasgow, Scott Wible.
"Should the Schools Qualify the Pupils to Compete with every Department in Practical Life?" S. A. Anderson, Wesley Wright.
"What I Saw at Indiana," J. B. Boring.
"Backbone," I. N. Swope.
"Look On," Henderson McGowan.
Roll Call. Every one present will respond with an educational sentiment.

We ask all persons interested in education to be present. Accommodations and entertainment will be provided for all. Come and let us have an interesting and inspiring educational meeting.

COMMITTEE.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corn and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Electric Wires.

Some writer very aptly likens the nerves to electric wires, and the general working of their system to that of electric cars. A man who "slips his trolley" like Mr. Jeremiah Eney, 1812 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md., will need something better than even a galvanic battery to set him all right. Mr. Eney found that something in the following way: "I suffered," he says, "a long time with neuralgia in the head. I gave St. Jacobs Oil a fair trial and am entirely cured." In this way the great remedy acts as a motorman to restore broken wires, and sets the system to perfect action.

Jane and its several combinations is the feminine of John.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The world in 1830 had 210 miles of railroad; the mileage in 1888 was 354,310.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cassandra is from the Greek and means a Reformer of Men.

There are over ten million ruptured people in this country alone! To those of our readers thus unfortunately afflicted we call attention to the advertisement of G. V. House Mfg. Co., 744 Broadway, New York. This old reliable firm make a very comfortable truss which can be worn night and day with ease, and is warranted to retain the rupture under all circumstances. Send for a catalogue or go to see them.

Disorder.

That is the state of your stomach. You know it, you feel it, you show it. The remedy you need is Ripans Tabules. Safe, Sure and Effective.

DON'T Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., 1$.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott Street, Covington, Ky., October 1, 1894.

Mr. James B. Sumerville.

HOOD'S BUILT ME UP

"I was attacked by rheumatism very suddenly and was confined to the house for six months. I did not do any work for a year. Hood's Sarsaparilla put me on my feet again and gave me strength to work. Nervous prostration and trouble with my kidneys have also been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I believe this medicine saved my life." J. B. SUMERVILLE, Waitsfield, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send 10r 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

★ WORLD'S-FAIR ★
!HIGHEST AWARD!
"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE"

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

Has justly acquired the reputation of being
The Salvator for
INVALIDS
and **The-Aged.**
AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and
CHILDREN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers,
And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases;
often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition **that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—**
And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.

Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

STATE TREASURER SHORT

W. W. TAYLOR, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, A DEFAULTER.

It is Alleged That More Than $350,000 is Missing—The State is Practically Bankrupt—The Treasurer Loaned the State Money and Could Not Get It Back.

Probably the most startling failure that has ever occurred in the Northwest was revealed when William Walter Taylor, the outgoing State Treasurer and President of the First National Bank and Northwestern Mortgage Trust Company, of Redfield, South Dakota, sent word from New York that he would not appear to make his settlement at Pierre with his successor, Treasurer-elect Phillips, of Deadwood. Both Taylor and his financial institutions were regarded as firm and reliable beyond question.

No money is held either at Redfield or in Pierre to the credit of the State Treasurer, and it is estimated that about $350,000 is missing with Taylor.

There was a quiet run on the bank by parties who had their suspicions aroused, and the bank officials decided to close the bank subject to examination. Cashier Humphrey declares that depositors will be paid in full, as there is an excess of fully $60,000 in good paper, besides about forty per cent. deposited in other banks.

The worst blow falls upon Taylor and his bondsmen, many of them leading business men of Redfield. Taylor was last seen in Chicago, and thence went to New York.

In his letter from New York he says: "I am compelled to inform you that I will not return to Redfield or Pierre. I have counted on friends assisting me in making up my settlement with the State, and felt that it would be done until the last few days. I have no excuse to offer for my condition, although I believe I have many."

It has been known for some time that Treasurer Taylor was hard pressed. He was caught in the Chemical National Bank failure of Chicago for a large amount, and lost $20,000 in the bank at Milbank, and $10,000 in that at Gettysburg, which failed during a panic. Altogether he lost $100,000.

Taylor has always had a high reputation as a financier and a man of integrity. The school fund may lose $50,000. The whole State is torn up over the defalcation. State officers are paralyzed, and no one knows either the amount taken or the method used.

It is utterly impossible to tell anything about the amount. There are no records to show where the money is deposited. Taylor should have had on hand $346,000. He had set aside $190,000 to pay warrants which were due in New York.

Three weeks ago Taylor went to New York, and it is understood that he has been trying to raise money to cover the shortage. His father is very wealthy and his connections are so influential that it is a surprise that he could not fix matters up. Mr. Taylor, Sr., is in Pierre, as is ex-Governor Mellett, who was the chief bondsman. Other bondsmen are Speaker Howard and Bob McCoy, of Aberdeen. The total bond was $350,000.

If it is a large defalcation, as the bondsmen appear to believe, it will place the State in a very embarrassing position. The limit of indebtedness has been passed largely. No paper or bonds can be sold, and there is a deficiency in revenue. It is now impossible to make both ends meet.

MAKING ANTI-TOXINE.

Consul Mason Reports on the Great Diphtheria Cure.

Frank Mason, United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has submitted to the Department of State an interesting report on anti-toxine. At Frankfort is located the only establishment where it has been produced commercially in quantities adequate to meet the rapidly increasing demand.

The establishment utilizes the blood of seventy-six horses and has a trained corps of more than fifty men employed in this one work, producing at present about 2000 doses per day, and by the end of this month it will supply any demand. It is absolutely requisite that the horses be young, vigorous and physically perfect. Every new horse is carefully isolated for a time to test for inherent disease, however slight, that might be transmitted to the human body. A surprising quantity of blood can be drawn from a strong, healthy horse, running up to ten liters (21.13 pints) in two days, and one horse was used for four years and is still in good condition. The anti-toxine improves with age, at least during the first two months, and the German physicians no longer use it fresh, when it is apt to cause a skin eruption. An early application, however, is of the utmost importance. In seventy-two cases of children treated within two days of the first appearance of diphtheria but two cases were fatal, and the death rate in such cases is placed at four per cent.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.

Guests of the President Crowded the White House.

The reception to the Diplomatic Corps, the first of the four evening receptions given by the President each year, was held as usual at the White House. The corridors and rooms were decorated with banks of exquisite flowers, and the Marine Band was in attendance.

Nearly all the members of the various embassies and legations were present in their official uniforms and wearing their orders and decorations. The members of the Cabinet, many Senators and Representatives, and a number of army and navy officers also attended. The crowd was dense and the rooms were so closely packed with the officials and ladies in handsome evening costumes that movement was at times nearly impossible. The President and Mrs. Cleveland received their guests in the Blue Room. At 11 o'clock the reception broke up.

THE losses of Florida from the late blizzard are now figured at not less than $10,000,000. Fruit growers of Florida are loud in their complaint of the negligence of the Weather Bureau in not giving them timely warning of the freeze which was so disastrous to the orange and fruit growing industry in that State. They estimate that they could have saved a half million dollars had the warning been given.

BASEBALL players are now signing contracts and the various managers are making active preparations for the coming Southern tours of their teams. In the big colleges the players are already at gymnasium work, and the young ball tossers will take to the green diamond as soon as the weather will permit.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

An Elevated Railroad Engine and a Car Fall to the Street.

The most serious accident in the history of the elevated railroad system of Brooklyn occurred when Engine No. 53, of the Kings County Elevated, drawing a train of four cars, crashed into a bumper at the end of a "pocket" switch at Snediker and Liberty avenues. One life was lost and another endangered by very serious injuries. An engine and a smoking car jumped the track and went crashing down to the street.

Fireman Frank Baumann, aged twenty-two, of 99 Liberty avenue, died at the hospital. Engineer Charles Fish, aged thirty-three, of 23 Russell place, had his left leg broken, his head injured and received other injures. Fortunately no passengers were on the car at the time.

The train was running fairly on the middle track, and Engineer Fish put on the brakes, but they did not check the train on account of the slippery condition of the tracks. On went the engine. It struck the bumper, knocking it out of position and opening a chasm through the ironwork twenty-one feet deep. Down plunged the engine, with the smoking car after and on top of it. Fish and Fireman Baumann were in the engine when it went down with a crash that smashed the granite pavement and made a noise that could be heard blocks away.

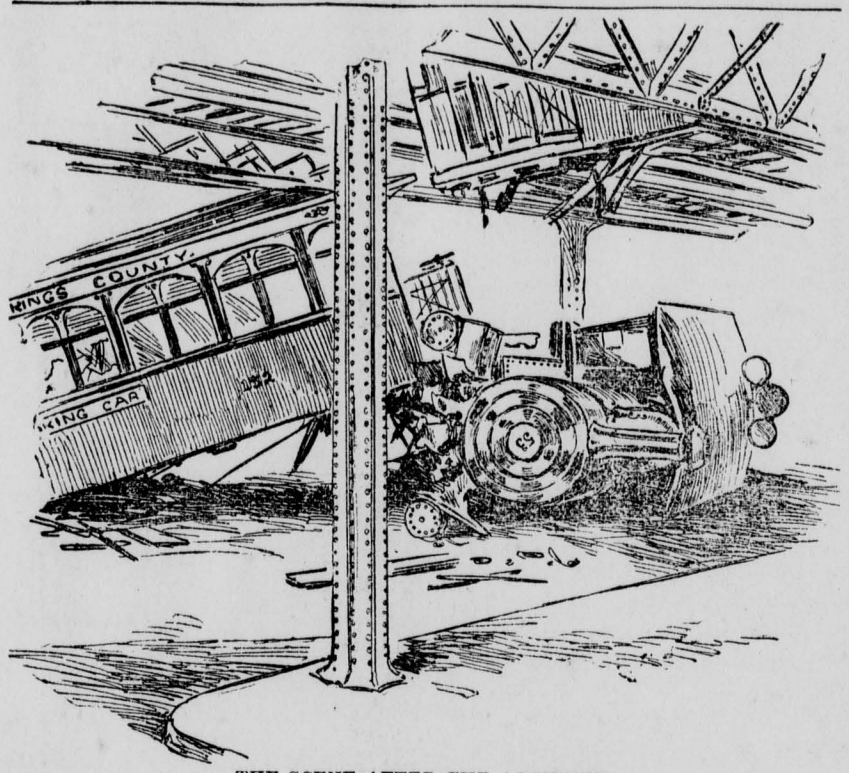
While the engine was shooting down to the street Engineer Fish jumped or was dropped from it and he fell beneath the smoker. Baumann, less fortunate, was pinned beneath the engine. For twenty minutes he was kept there, suffering indescribable agony, bruised, battered and scalded by steam.

The Police and Fire Department were summoned, and hoisting jacks were procured from the railroad yard. It took twenty minutes to lift the engine and remove the unfortunate fireman, who was conscious most of the time.

The engine was wrecked and the wheels were wrenched off the tracks of the smoker. The roof and right side of the car were badly damaged.

The only other persons on the train at the time of the accident were John McDonald and Conductor Frank W. Toole. McDonald was on the platform of the car, just behind the smoker, but, like a wise young man, he jumped off his car and escaped injury. Toole was on the last car and in no immediate danger.

There is no mystery as to the cause of the accident; the tracks were slippery and the train could not be stopped; it crashed into the bumper and immediately toppled to the street.



THE SCENE AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

ELKINS THE CHOICE.

To Be United States Senator From West Virginia.

The joint Republican legislative caucus at Charleston nominated the Hon. S. B. Elkins for United States Senator from West Virginia to succeed J. N. Camden. At noon N. E. Whitaker, of Wheeling, withdrew, and as he was the backbone of the opposition to Elkins, there was practically no contest when the caucus was held. The nomination is equivalent to election.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

The Hon. Stephen B. Elkins was born in Perry County, Ohio, on September 26, 1841. He was Attorney-General and United States District-Attorney for New Mexico, and amassed a fortune in mining and stock raising. He afterward became a most intimate friend of the late James G. Blaine, and was Secretary of War under President Harrison.

CEREAL ESTIMATES.

Corn Crop of 1894 One of the Smallest Yields on Record.

The estimates of the area product and value by States and Territories of the cereal crops have been completed by the Agricultural Department.

The corn crop of 1894 in rate of yield is one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, namely, 1881, was lower. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producing States reduced the area harvested for its grain value to 62,582,000 from the 76,000,000 acres planted. The product garnered is 1,212,770,000 bushels, having an estimated farm value of $554,719,000.

The wheat crop is above an average one in yield per acre. The entire product is 460,267,416 bushels. The farm value of the crop is $225,912,025. The area, according to revised estimates, is 34,882,436 acres. The rate of yield is 13.2 bushels per acre. The average value per bushel is 49.1 cents.

The estimates for oats are: Area, 29,023,553 acres; product, 662,086,928 bushels; value, $214,816,920; yield per acre, 24.5 bushels. Rye—Area, 1,944,780 acres; product, 26,727,615 bushels; value, $13,394,476. Barley—Area, 3,170,602 acres; product, 61,400,465 bushels; value, $27,134,127. Buckwheat — 789,232 acres; product, 12,668,200 bushels; value, $7,040,238. Potatoes—Area, 2,737,973 acres; product, 170,787,338 bushels; value, $91,526,787. Hay—Area, 48,321,272 acres; product, 54,874,408 tons; value, $468,578,321. Tobacco—Area, 523,103 acres; product, 496,678,385 pounds; value, $27,760,739.

PRIVATE letters from Ashtabula, Ohio, where has been a terrible scourge of diphtheria, state that the new anti-toxine remedy has been used there with great success.

GREAT NAVAL DRILL.

The North Atlantic Squadron Will Maneuver for the Winter.

The United States flagship New York slipped away from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and steamed down the river on her way to the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads. Captain Evans, "Fighting Bob," is in command.

The New York is to be the leader in the maneuvers that the Navy Department has ordered the North Atlantic Squadron to go through in its winter West Indian cruise. It has been many years since any regular fleet drill was held in the United States Navy, and as the programme laid down for them in the signal book was arranged in the days of sailing ships the drill of the North Atlantic Squadron will be new in nearly every detail.

Rear Admiral Meade is the officer in command of the fleet. The Navy Department has given him permission to introduce any feature into the maneuvers, that he thinks will be beneficial to the service.

"The maneuvers this fleet will go through," said the Admiral, "will be the most extensive ever held in the American Navy. We will go through all of the old drills and lots of new ones. We will not copy the drills of England, for there is nothing of the anglomaniac in the American Navy."

The drill will consist principally of landing boats, torpedo drill, arming and away, abandoning ship and fleet drill under steam. The latter drill will require a great deal of time, for there is where most practice is needed. The crew will like this, because while fleet drill is going on they have practically nothing to do, but the officers will have to work like beavers. It embraces turning in short angles, steaming close around buoys, wheeling into line, forming fleet in line of battle and, in fact, everything that goes to make a navy perfect.

There will be target practice with great and small guns and great gun practice while under way. Each vessel in the squadron will have to show what speed she can make. When they return three months hence they will know just what each ship can do, as well as what each ship cannot do.

What is right and what is wrong will certainly be shown up in the cruise. The ships in the North Atlantic Squadron are the New York, Columbia, Atlanta, Marblehead, Cincinnati and Raleigh. The will rendezvous at Hampton Roads and then proceed to the West Indies.

JAPANESE PUSHING ON.

Chinese Routed and Retreat to the Great Wall.

An official dispatch says that Major-General Nogi's division of the Japanese invading army commenced an attack upon the Chinese position at 5.30 a. m. By 9.30 a. m. Kaiping was taken. The Chinese fled toward Hai-Shak-Sai, with the Japanese in pursuit.

The First Army was welcomed by the inhabitants while moving its headquarters to Shen-Yen with manifestations of strong desire to remain under Japanese rule.

Dispatches from Kin-Chow say that Japanese scouts report that a large force of Chinese is moving down to support the Kaiping force, which has retired toward New-Chwang. At Kaiping the Chinese numbered 3000 men and they had twelve guns. About 200 Chinese were killed; the number of wounded Chinese is not known. About 150 prisoners were taken. The Japanese casualties are not stated.

The Japanese are steadily advancing on Chin-Chow. The Chinese are retiring slowly to the Great Wall, where it is expected they will make a stand. Heavy snows impede the progress of the armies. Several skirmishes have occurred, and in their retreat the Chinese have left numbers of their wounded behind them.

THE United States cruiser Montgomery is at Pensacola, Fla., for the purpose of making tests of Alabama coal.

The Queer Order a Woman Gave.

"Of all the queer persons of this queer world, the undertaker, I believe, meets his full quota," so a Republic reporter was told by a man wearing a funeral expression on his face and black gloves on his hands, who came from a small town in a Western State to attend the meeting of the Association of Undertakers.

"One of the queer persons is a wealthy woman who lives in my town. One day she came into my rooms, and, as the tears coursed down her sad face, she managed to tell me, between sobs, that she wanted a coffin that was covered with royal purple velvet. I knew that her husband had been ill for some time and was not expected to live, so I began to offer a word of condolence on account of his death, as she and her husband were intimate friends of mine.

"'Oh, he is not dead yet,' sobbed the woman, 'but I want you to call at the house and steal his measure while he is asleep. I want a royal purple velvet coffin, and it may take you several days to fill the order.'

"I assured the tearful woman that it would perhaps be impossible to fill the order, as I had never heard of a coffin of any such description ever having been on the market. She went back home, and while the order was hanging fire her husband began to grow better, and in a few days was entirely out of danger. He afterward recovered, and to-day he is a strong, healthful man.

"But that woman still insists that I shall fill the order for a royal purple velvet coffin for her husband, and, furthermore, she has given me another order for a royal purple velvet coffin for herself. On my present trip to St. Louis, I called at a large coffin factory here, and surprised the proprietors by leaving the special and unique orders to be filled. When the orders have been filled I can't say whether or not my queer customers will use the two royal purple velvet coffins as ornaments to match the decorations in their parlor at home."—St. Louis Republic.

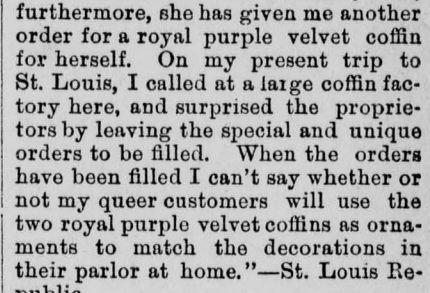
Easy Hunting.

Bangor has become a clearing house for hunters who don't wish to hunt. A Connecticut man came there a few days ago, loafed around the sunny corners until he got tanned, bought an old rusty gun and equipments, went to the market and bought three fine looking deer, hired a guide to post him on scenery, distances, locations, trails, etc., and then returned to the Nutmeg State to rehearse his thrilling experiences in the depths of the wild forests of Maine.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

"Furnace" as a Town Name.

"Furnace" is a geographical name not unusual in the Atlantic coast region just below Mason and Dixon's line. In many instances the actual furnace is a mere tradition, but sixty or seventy years ago many such furnaces were built to smelt the bog iron ore usual in all that region. It was once profitable to smelt this ore, but the marvelous abundance and cheapness of iron deposits elsewhere have made it impossible to carry on the old furnaces.—New York Sun.

No paternal care ever falls to the lot of a single member of the insect tribe. In general the eggs of an insect are destined to be hatched long after the parents are dead.



LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

MRS. ANNA ULRICH, of *Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb.*, writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

MRS. ULRICH.

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed *sealed*, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

A TORPEDO TERROR.

Uncle Sam's New and Formidable Submarine Cruiser.

It Fires Dynamite Cartridges While Under Water.

The Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs has recommended to Secretary Herbert that a submarine torpedo boat be constructed of the type invented by John P. Holland of New York city. The department will spend $200,000 in thoroughly testing the boat, and it is believed that it will completely change the present torpedo tactics.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat is constructed of wood and is shaped like a cigar. It is fifty feet in length and measures eight feet in diameter across the thickest part. The movements of the boat are controlled by a man in the turret, a small chamber in the middle of the hull, provided with a dome shaped cap, says the New York World. The steersman looks through small glass bull's eyes, which are placed all around the dome at such a distance apart that every pair of bull's eyes correspond in position with the eye of the observer.

By a simple pressure of a lever the boat can be sunk to any desired depth brought to the surface at any time and propelled in any direction. The sinking or raising of the hull is performed by admitting or expelling water from the chambers constructed for the purpose. This is done by means of compressed air, while the boat is propelled by a screw operated by a petroleum engine. The powful rudders will serve to govern the movements and position of the boat when it is in motion, and an upward turn of the horizontal rudder will make the boat dive under the water to any desired depth when it is going full speed. When stationary the water-tanks are necessary to do this.

The submarine boat can be used for a variety of purposes in war. There is a device for discharging torpedoes at the bow, and nitro-glycerine cartridges can be attached and exploded by electricity when the boat has retired to a safe distance. Another method of attack would be to fire a steel-pointed cartridge into the ship's bottom and explode it in the same manner after the torpedo boat has beat a retreat. Just before firing the gun, which is situated at the bow, the muzzle of the gun is raised a little out of the water by depressing the stern. When the gun is fired the recoil will force the boat beneath the surface, and nothing but a few bubbles will be left for the enemy to fire at. The placing of cartridges under the hull of an enemy's vessel is accomplished while the boat is completely submerged, and no intimation whatever is given of its approach.

Extending upward from the turret is a long tube, six or eight feet in length, which is provided at the top with an inclined mirror. At the bottom of the tube is a camera lucida, and the surrounding objects above water are thus clearly shown to the operator in the tube below. This renders it unnecessary to raise the boat above water in order to take observations, and the only visible portion of the torpedo boat is the small portion of the tube reaching above water. In rough weather, or when descending to any depth, the tube is closed by an automatic arrangement.

Provision is made for allowing a diver to leave the boat when it is under the surface, and the crew can do the same if for any reason it should become disabled. At the preliminary tests some years ago in the Narrows, the boat was sunk completely to the bottom, and the fact of the diver being able to operate from the boat renders it available for submarine operations in peace as well as in war.

If the new submarine boat comes up to expectations the amount of damage it will be able to inflict is appalling. The boat itself is in no danger from the guns of an enemy, because it is unnecessary to expose anything but the top of the tube during its hostile operations.

In the experimental trips made by Lieutenant Zalinski, at Fort Hamilton, a speed of nine miles an hour was reached. This speed was obtained when the boat was completely submerged. As the apparatus for working the boat is in triplicate, and in some operations different, means can be employed for the same purpose. This reduces to a minimum the danger of disablement.

Magical Growth of Plants.

A French scientist, M. Ragonneau, has just discovered how to make a plant grow from the seed in thirty minutes as much as it would under ordinary circumstances in as many days. Heretofore nature has shared this secret with the Yoghis of India alone, and the methods pursued by these clever magicians in performing this trick have been often described. They plant a seed in the earth and cover it with a cloth. In a few moments the cloth begins to be pushed upward by the growing plant, which in a short time attains the height of several feet. Various theories have been advanced as to the modus operandi of this miracle, one of the latest being that the spectators are all hypnotized by the magician.

During his travels in India M. Ragonneau saw this trick performed frequently and noticed that the Hindoos always imbedded the seed in soil which they brought with them especially for that purpose. At last he learned that they obtained this earth from ant hills. Now, as every one knows who has inadvertently eaten one of these industrious insects, ants contain a large proportion of formic acid, with which in time the soil of their habitations becomes charged. This acid has the power of quickly dissolving the integument surrounding a seed and of greatly stimulating the growth of the germ within.

After a little experimenting with this acid the learned Frenchman was able to duplicate perfectly the Hindoo trick. His further researches have led him to believe that this discovery may be profitably applied to agriculture. By infusing ants in boiling water acid as strong as vinegar can be obtained. M. Ragonneau has achieved the best results and most perfect growth by using earth moistened with a solution of 5,000 parts of water to one of acid.

Raising Ivory for Market.

Naturalists and commercial experts are bewailing the fact that there is danger that the supply of elephant ivory may soon be exhausted. At least sixty thousand elephants are slaughted yearly to obtain the amount of ivory necessary to supply the world's demand. The value of ivory depends somewhat on the locality from which it comes. West African ivory is the most valuable. It is exceedingly fine-grained, and some of the choicest specimens have the semi-transparent appearance of onyx. The best ivory comes from animals found in very warm and humid atmospheres. In northerly situations, where the air is cooler and dry, the product is coarse and harsh, lacking the velvety elasticity of the other. Guinea ivory is slightly greenish at first, but whiten upon exposure to the air and light. Vegetable ivory is obtained from taqua seed, and is a valuable substitute for the real article. There are several manufactured ivories, of which celluloid is best known and is, perhaps, the most valuable. In view of the enormous consumption of ivory, the establishment of elephant farms is suggested. The animals are extremely docile in in captivity, and when reared with domestic surroundings are manageable and may at the same time be made useful as beasts of burden.

Compelled to Decline.

The Notification Committe remained standing.

"Madame," said the Chairman, bowing low, "we have the honor to inform you of your nomination to the highest office in the gift of the people."

The emaciated woman cleared her throat.

"Gentlemen," she replied, speaking extemporaneously, "I regret the necessity which compels me to decline the honor you offer me. I haven't a thing to wear."

The Regretted Lapse of Time.

Buggins—Why did Wigwag break off his engagement with Miss Oldgirl?

Muggins—On account of her past.

Buggins—What was the matter with it?

Muggins—Nothing, only he thought it was too long.—Philadelphia Record.

The Rise of the Buckwheat Cake

The leaven of yesterday ruins the cake of to-day. Don't spoil good buckwheat with dying raising-batter—fresh cakes want Royal Baking Powder.

Grandma used to raise to-day's buckwheats with the souring left over of yesterday! Dear old lady, she was up to the good old times. But these are days of Royal Baking Powder—freshness into freshness raises freshness.

And this is the way the buckwheat cake of to-day is made: Two cups of Buckwheat, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

Do not forget that no baking powder can be substituted for the "Royal" in making pure, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

The Dead Sea, or more properly, the Salt Sea, is also called in Scripture the Sea of Arabah; in the Apocrypa, the Sodomitish Sea; in the Talmudic book, Sea of Salt and Sea of Sodom. The name Dead Sea seems to have been first used in Greek, and the Arabic name is Bahr Lut, or the Sea of Lot. It has a length varying from forty to forty-six miles, and is only about three miles across at its widest part. From the analysis of the United States expedition, says the Brooklyn Eagle, it appears that each gallon of the water, weighing twelve and one-quarter pounds, contains nearly three and one-third pounds (3.319) of matter in solution, an immense quantity in view of the fact that sea water, weighing ten and one-quarter pounds per gallon, contains less than one-half pound. Of this three and one-half pounds nearly one pound is common salt (chloride of sodium), about two pounds chloride of magnesium and less than one-half pound chloride of calcium (muriate of lime). There does not appear to be anything about it inimical to life, and the story of a recent tourist confirms this. He says: "As for the Dead Sea, it will, in contradiction of the name, forever preserve a green and living memory in my mind. No fish can survive in it, we all know, but for a place for a swim, or, above all for a float, commit me to it beyond all the Winnepesaukees in the world. How it bears you up in its arms! How it annihilates the tiresome ponderosity and dignity of the laws of gravitation! How it introduces you into the inner consciousness of dainty Ariel and thistledom and all other airy, fairy creatures! The more you weigh the less you weigh; there is the real hydrostactic paradox. An elephant in the Dead Sea would feel himself a gazelle. Then what a mirror its steely surface was that morning, and how beautiful its reflexions of the mountains of Palestine on the one hand and Moab on the other."

The bones of all flying birds are hollow and filled with air, thus combining the greatest strength with the greatest possible lightness.

Riches and Old Age.

Baltimore boasts of two octogenarian millionaires, which seem to upset the allegations that rich men do not reach extreme old age. As a matter of fact, the possessors of large wealth are generally less addicted to luxurious living and debilitating habits than those in moderate circumstances, for the reason that they are more close-fisted.—Boston Herald.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

NYNU-3

DON'T BE FOOLED.

You want some RIPANS TABULES.
Your druggist's supply is exhausted.
He has something "just as good."

Why does he say this?
He thinks you a simpleton.

He has a right to his opinion
But to express it
So plainly
Is brash.

His opinion may be right,
But his statement
Is not true.

Tell him so!
Get what you ask for,
Or nothing!

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address
REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

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RUPTURE Cured
POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE
Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G. V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

HOTEL ARAGON
Atlanta, Georgia.
THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.
Every modern improvement known to science. Perfect cuisine and service. Most uniform climate in UNITED STATES. SEND FOR BOOK and RATES.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Tied Down —the woman who doesn't use Pearline. She's tied to her work, and tired with it, too. Pearline makes another woman of her. It washes and cleans in half the time, with half the work. Nothing can be hurt by it, and every thing is saved with it. Pearline does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Pearline does more than soap; soap gives you more to do.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 280 JAMES PYLE, New York.

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapolio!
Use
SAPOLIO

DIGGING TUNNELS.

THE PRESSURE MEN BEAR WHILE WORKING UNDER WATER.

Peculiar Sensations and Sometimes Fatal Results—Tunneling Through a Water Hole Under the Hudson River—Interesting Talk With an Air Lock Worker.

Laboring on the firm earth, with "all out of doors" to breathe, perspiring and mayhap grumbling at one's hard luck, a person seldom, if ever, stops to think that men work day after day deep down in the water or the mud, with none but artificial light to guide their movements and only the air that is pumped to breathe.

People who work in the open air would have only to work for a short time in a diver's suit, a caisson or an air lock, getting a taste of what it is like and how it feels, to be cured forever of grumbling at their lot and to thank their lucky stars that it has been ordained that they work on top of the earth. The work of a diver, his sensations while under water and his experiences have often been written about, but those of the air lock and caisson worker have not. While he does not face the danger of fouling pipes and lines, as does the diver, he stays down longer, gets warmer, and his great danger lies in the stagnation of blood and paralysis, resulting from the change of atmosphere.

Mr. R. C. Rapier of East Cambridge is an air lock worker and talks most interestingly. His work was mainly in the air locks used in building the great Hudson river tunnel. To a reporter he talked of some of the sensations, dangers and experiences. He said that, while a man working on the surface of the earth bears up an atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds to the inch, men in the locks bear a pressure of from 15 to 50 pounds of compressed air, according to the depth. The heaviest pressure ever worked under was borne by five divers on the Swedish coast—65 pounds. Four of these died five minutes after coming out.

While as a general thing the diver stands not nearly that amount of pressure and seldom stays down more than two hours, the men in the Hudson river tunnel stood a pressure of from 45 to 46½ pounds and worked in four hour shifts. Some men staid down 20 hours at a stretch, but did not work all the time, and Superintendent Haskins once staid down 24 hours. The sensations experienced are peculiar. When a man first steps in, there is a tingling in the ears and a pain in the head, and when he talks it is apparently through the nose. This is caused by the pressure, and the remedy is to hold the nose, close the mouth and blow against the ears. This relieves the pain and stops the sensation. When the pressure is all on, the worker feels all right and experiences no discomfort. Then there is a sort of exhilaration, and a man does more work in the lock than he could do outside.

Another peculiar thing about the action of the pressure is that a man may have liquor enough aboard when outside to just make him feel jolly, but when he steps into the lock he is as drunk as a loon. The danger lies in coming out of the pressure into the open air. It is then that a man is apt to suffer from stagnation of the blood and paralysis, caused by the change of atmosphere. Besides this a man may be attacked in the head or stomach with severe pains. Three out of five cases where the head and stomach are attacked result fatally.

Another severe malady resulting from the change is what is called the bends. This is the air getting in between the flesh and the bone. It is extremely painful and so severe that a quart of whisky administered in half an hour would not intoxicate the patient. The stagnation and paralysis are the worst dangers and do the work quickly. Many men have been keeled over by these causes, and not a few die. Old timers at the business sometimes get caught. Mr. Rapier himself was twice attacked. The remedy for this paralysis is a quick return to the air lock. The effect of the pressure varies on animals, as is shown by the mules used in the Hudson river tunnel. Some of these beasts are kept at work down below for a year, and on being brought up are worth more than when they were taken down. Others that had only been in the works four months had to be killed.

The men as a general thing do not remain a great many years at the business, and a man should never work at it after he is 40 years of age. Cutting a hole and building a tunnel through water is an extremely difficult thing and by many was thought to be impossible. Still it was done in the case of the Hudson river tunnel, and the method, as told by Mr. Rapier, is very interesting. The work on the tunnel had progressed until a body of water was struck. How to tunnel through this hole of water was a puzzling question. It was done in this way. A so called balloon was constructed by making a netting of wire rope and covering this netting with canvas. The interior of the balloon was then filled with blue clay and salt hay. When filled, the balloon, 30 feet in diameter, weighed 140 tons. The hole of water was then located, and with the aid of a huge steam derrick the balloon was dropped into the hole. Then several scowloads of dirt were dumped down on to the balloon, and the whole thing was left to settle.

At the end of ten days the work of cutting through the balloon was begun. This was a very difficult job. An idea of what hard cutting it was may be gained from the fact that it took two months to dig through the 30 feet. The plates and brick were going in as the work progressed.—Boston Herald.

FASCINATION BY SNAKES.

The Tongue Play of the Reptiles a Lure For Their Prey.

The pheasants which formed the subjects of the following observations were hatched out in an incubator from eggs kindly given me by Sir Cecil Miles. The eggs were taken from the hen and transferred to the incubator a few days before the young birds were due to emerge.

Two pheasants were hatched out at about 3 p. m. That evening, at about 6:30, a finely chopped egg was placed before them, but they showed no signs of pecking at it, nor did they peck at grain or sand next morning at 11 a. m. At 4 p. m. they began to peck, but seized very little. One struck repeatedly at a crumb of egg on the other's back, but failed to seize it, though the other bird was quite still.

The little birds showed no signs of fear of me. They liked to nestle in my warm hand. My fox terrier was keen to get at them, much keener than with chicks, probably through scent suggestion. I placed two of the young pheasants, about a day old, on the floor and let him smell them, under strict orders not to touch them. He was trembling in every limb from excitement. But they showed no signs of fear, though his nose was within an inch of them. When the pheasants were a week old, I procured a large blindworm and placed it in front of the incubator drawer in which the birds slept at night. On opening the drawer they jumped out as usual and ran over the blindworm without taking any notice of it. Presently first one, then another, pecked vigorously at the forked tongue as it played in and out of the blindworm's mouth. Subsequently they pecked at its eye and the end of its tail.

This observation naturally leads one to surmise that the constant tongue play in snakes may act as a lure for young and inexperienced birds, and that some cases of so called fascination may be simply the fluttering of birds round this tempting object. I distinctly remember, when a boy, seeing a grass snake, with head slightly elevated and quite motionless, and round it three or four young birds fluttering nearer and nearer. It looked like fascination. It may have been that each hoped to be the first to catch that tempting but elusive worm! Presently they would no doubt be invited to step inside.—Nature.

HE HAD A NEW THING.

And Genius, as Is Always the Case, Got Its Reward.

Two men were seated at a small table near the front door waiting for their sandwiches and coffee when they were approached by a shabby stranger, who touched his hat and said:

"Gentlemen, may I ask a favor of one of you?"

They were silent. It was no new experience to them.

"What I wished to ask was, gentlemen," continued the stranger, "how to spell the word balloon."

They looked at one another in evident surprise and one asked, "The word 'balloon,' you say?"

"Yes, gentlemen. I got into a discussion with a friend, who says there is but one 'l.' I maintain there are two."

"Your friend's right," said one of the men at the table.

"No, he isn't," retorted the other. "You're right. Two 'l's.'

"Let me see, now," said the first. "B-a-l-double-o-n-bal-oon. I think you're wrong, Bill, and that this man's friend wins the bet."

"It's no bet," said the shabby stranger. "We simply got into an argument. You can see for yourself there is chance for an argument. If I had a pocket dictionary, I could tell in a minute. Gentlemen, would one of you loan me a dime with which to purchase one?"

They looked at him coldly for a moment and then each pulled out a dime and gave it to him.

"You're a good thing," said the first one.

"Yes, you've got something new," added the other.

But the shabby stranger did not smile. He simply thanked them, and said he would buy one for his friend also.—Chicago Record.

Free Lunch With a String to It.

In most of the free lunch places down town there is a nickel in the slot machine device, which is placed in close proximity to the lunch. So big is the gambling propensity in most men that they will frequently drop enough nickels into one of these machines to pay for a square meal and never "win out." These machines more than pay for the lunches set up by the proprietor.—Chicago Tribune.

Bursting Flywheels.

From a recent discussion regarding the bursting of flywheels it appears that, although a sudden change in momentum, as from putting on a load, may fracture the arms, it is probable that centrifugal stress from increased speed is a far more prevalent cause of flywheel accidents.—New York News.

Orchids For Cut Flowers.

So many beautiful flowers drop their petals soon after cutting that they are out of favor with purchasers. The efforts of florists are generally in the direction of introducing such flowers as will hold their own for some time after cutting. It is possibly one of the leading advantages of the carnation that it lasts so long on the parlor table, and this is found to be true with many species of orchids which are coming into favor for cutting purposes, quite as much on account of this persistence as on account of their rarity and sweetness. In this closely related family the cypripedium is found particularly valuable. There are not only persistence, sweetness and curious features in the forms and colors of the flowers, but they also have the long stems which enable the American florists to use them without the necessity of lavishly stemming them.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Streak of Luck.

Mrs. Portly Pompus—Oh, Bridget, you have broken that magnificent Japanese vase!

Bridget—Sure, mum, isn't it lucky that there was nothing in it!—Tammany Times.

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